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Date of Sailing Monday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8-30 P.M.				
11th July	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
"	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10969		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9905
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

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NERA	5,528	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DJEMNA	5,646	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,528	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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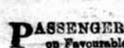

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ERMIA	3,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,195	Tues. 9th July	9 a.m.
DWARKA	1,689	Fri. 10th July	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,295	C. Bartels	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badewich	1st October 1908
KORREB	6,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	6095	S. Olivnak	29th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	933	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	799	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	495	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

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Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
Trafford Hall	...	June 22	July 20	.....
City of Paris	...	July 13	...	July 29
City of Manchester	...	July 20	.....	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 3	.....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	.....	Nov. 3
City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 28	.....	Dec. 15 1908
City of Karachi	...	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

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"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 × 105 tyres of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Liptons Tea

YELLOW LABEL	...	...	1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL	...	...	1 Re. per pound tin.
RED LABEL	...	...	12 As. per pound tin.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining our celebrated Teas, we will send to you a 5 pound tin of either of the above Teas, on receipt of money order or stamps, Yellow label Rs. 6-8-0, Blue label Rs. 6 and Red label Rs. 4-12-0 (packing and postage included) to any address in British India.

Address.—LIPTONS, POST BOX 248, BOMBAY.

At the same time we will advise you of the address of our local Agent where you can obtain regular supplies.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
LIPTONS.
14, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the war and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. These conditions were formerly advertised, and again under the titles of NERVURA, The Nerve Tonic, and Nervo Blood. ZARZOLA, The Nerve and Blood Restorer. ZARZOLA, The Nervo-Vitalizing Blood Mixture. Sold in Special Notice Wrapped round every Bottle of these preparations

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, bronchial cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. See that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on Marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE MEDICAL JOURNAL REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Green, London W.C., or of Agents for the Remedies.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hill, Wilson, & Co.
Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ravie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Gubbe & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Bigg & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for filling a quarry hole at Chinchpokli property of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. Materials will be supplied within a radius of 70 square yards of the quarry hole. Approximate quantity of filling will be 4 54,089 cubic feet. Greatest depth of filling about 18 feet. Plan can be seen at the office of the Undersigned. Tenders to be sent at the Office of the Undersigned, on or before 5 p. m., on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1908. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M. S. A.,
Architect.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 216 of 1902.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD. .....Plaintiffs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 14th day of April, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Company and the Defendants in

LOT NO. 1.

BHAJIPALLA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar whereof is the Church of Saint DeLorance, situate on the Northern side of Bhajipalla Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property now or late of Essabhoy Thanawalla, on the East by a passage and beyond that the property now or late of Eswar Canji, on the South by Bhajipalla Street aforesaid, and on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 714-15, Street Nos. 82,84-1-2, and are Registered by the Fazandar under No. 30, and were formerly in the occupation of Ajeeboo, widow of Amdally Kamrooddin and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

MAZAGAON PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Church Street at Mazagaon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 181 sq. yds and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by Church Street aforesaid, on the East by a public passage, on the South by Dockbar Street and on the West by a private passage and which said premises are assessed in the Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 263, New No. 11569, Old Survey No. 513, and New Survey No. 3303, and in the Books of Municipality under Ward No. 6809, Street No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

LOT No. 3.

THAKOREDWAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold ground situate in the Cart known as Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Cart, on the North side of Dhaswadi, in Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts, together with the shed, buildings or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Cart now or late of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on the East by the property now or late of Vicoajee Dadabhoy Mehta, on the South by the passage of the said Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Cart, and on the West by the property now or late of Narayen Raghunath and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 4355, Street No. 53, and are registered together with the rest of the said Cart in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, and New Survey No. 280, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants of their tenants, held for a term of 30 years from 1st November, 1897, at the monthly rent of Rs. 9.

LOT NO. 4.

MATUNGA PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Toota vacant land, situate on the South side of Gowari, passage at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger peace of land, admeasuring 6523 sq. yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gowari passage aforesaid, on the East by the property now or late of Jas. D'Souza, on the South by a piece of vacant land, the property now or, late of Rangjee Talakasy, and on the West by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Zillia Hassan and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A-15346, A-14756, and New Survey No. A-27 and is now in the possession of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at his Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Dated this 4th day of May, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1908.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from August to October, 1908, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th, September, 1908.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows :—

	Rs.
A. For the whole Season of EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS and POONA RACES (7th to 28th September 1908)	60
Ladies, each	15
B. POONA RACES ONLY, 5th to 26th September, 1908	25
Ladies, each	5

N.B.—MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. As.
Single Ticket	5 0
Lady or Child	2 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	1 8
Soldiers in Uniform	1 0
Lady or Child	0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N. B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules, and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club,
RACE STAND,
POONA, 16TH JUNE, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Herbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 25-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent godowns, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 886, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Homeconents. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

CLUB WHISKY.—The King of Scotch BLENDS has no equal. Extensively used by all the leading Clubs throughout India. Rs. 2-8 per bot., Rs. 28 per doz. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would take charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadow Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies a thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions Regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rates and Regulations, Through Routes and Fare from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort,

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

ON VIEW.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLES, by John Roberts, COTTAGE PIANO, CHUBB'S SAFE, etc., at Behim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, opposite Leopold and Co, SALE, 10th July.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 each higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PIANOS, MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc., open to offers, previous to Auction, July 15th 1908.—C. PENNINGTON, Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press,

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bought to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT WARLEE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagee, Premji Tricumdass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayan Moroba under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th March, 1906,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All (that piece of Fazandari or Toka land, the Fazendars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotamdas, containing by admeasurement (566) square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward (G.) No. 135 (2) and 135 (4) and Street No. 37 A. and 37 C., all which premises are situate at and on the south side of the Warlee Road at Warlee, otherwise called Sambhu Mahadev Pakhadi or First Pakhadi in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Gangabai, widow of Trimback Jagannathji, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Gangabai, widow of Trimback Jagannathji and partly by charitable ground called Khaladi, on or towards the North by the said Warlee Road, and on or towards the South by a gowan or public passage and by charitable ground called Khaladi aforesaid and were formerly in the occupation of Thambai, widow of Keshav Bhavoo, and then in that of Bhasker Jagannathji and are now in that of the said Narayan Moroba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Maganlal Jehangir and Goolabbhai, Attorneys for the said mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At Middle Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & CO. will, under instructions from Colonel W. H. E. Murray (the Royal Scots), dispose of by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of July, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), his household furniture at his residence, Bungalow No. 13, Back Bay, Middle Colaba (a little further on from the Telegraph Office), consisting of drawingroom, bedroom, and dining room furniture, table and wall ornaments, crockery, glassware, cutlery and a collection of garden plants.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneer or from the sale premises.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE at Kalbadevi Road, Kolbhat Lane, Princess Street, Bhindi Bazar, Mandvi, Shaik Memon Street, Byculla, Mahaluxmi, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Dadar, and Lower Mahim.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.

Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

VS.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immovable properties on the days and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of all the properties will be held on the premises, except of lots Nos. 11 and 12, which will be sold at the Office of the said Special Commissioner at the High Court.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, 15th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure with the chawls, messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Lane known as Tara Nalkin's Oart or Tallowady in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2 722 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 613, Collector's New No. 2852, Old Survey No. 2225, and New Survey No. 124, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 3087 to 3092, 3094 (2) to 3099, and Street Nos. 1 to 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21-23, and bounded on or towards the North, partly by the property of Perahotum Visram Mowji, and partly by the property of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary attached to the Cathedral de Esapranca; on or towards the South by the Chewool Wady Road, on or towards the West by the property of Tookaram Javji Dadaji and others; and on or towards the East by the property of Shantaram Narayen and others, executors of the Will of Narayen Wassoodeo.

LOT No. 2.

On SATURDAY, 18th July, 1908, 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bhendi Bazaar, in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 319, Collector's New No. 7606, Old Survey No. 1261, and New Survey No. 4573, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 3072 and Street No. 442-442 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Navalchand Cheloji and others, on or towards the South by the property of Razbi Khanum binnate Begum Saheb, on or towards the East by the Parel Road and on or towards the West by the Parsi Agiary Street, also called Chibood Gulley.

LOT No. 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1908, at 4 p. m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 365 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2(1)51, the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxumon Gowris.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward N. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxumon Gowris, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 11, Collector's New No. 104, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2-52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Vagudeo Keshowji, and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Hurrischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the North by the Princess Street.

LOT No. 5.

On SATURDAY, 25th July, 1908, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, except the house belonging to Manik Govind, the ground below which is let out on Fazandari Tenure, situate, lying and being at Byculla, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1627 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 76, Collector's New No. 13573, Old Survey Nos. 335, 336 and New Survey No. 4-3595, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its E Ward under Ward Nos. 7565, 7567 and Street Nos. 16 and 1, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Doming Souza, and on or towards the South by the Foot Over-Bridge of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and on or towards the East by the Chamber Street and on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway Line.

LOT No. 6.

On WEDNESDAY, 29th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahaluxmi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, Collector's New No. 11323, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4-5/7099 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its D Ward under Ward No. 3699 and Street No. 43, and bounded on or towards the North by the sea, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the sea, and on or towards the South by the temple of Mahaluxmi and other properties attached thereto.

LOT No. 7.

On SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,864 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 48, Collectors' New No. 11933, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1/1908, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward Nos. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshowji, on or towards the South by the property of Hirsji Damoolji and partly by the property of Rewoobai and Bhiwaji Mahajan, on or towards the East by the Water passage, and on towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road.

LOT No. 8.

On SATURDAY, 1st August, 1903, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 43, Collector's New No. 11933, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 3/1908, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshowji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Crushnanath Narayenji and partly by the property of Raghunath Balaji Gunpatrao Paudurang and partly by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Dummunwalla and others, administrators of the estate of Manockji Cowasji Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Supari Bag Road.

LOT NO. 15.

ON WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4. p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of 8 plots, three of Pension and Tax tenure, four of foras tenure and one free of rent tenure, with he messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Supari Bag Road, Parel, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax plot together containing by admeasurement 17,551 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355-361, 500, 586, Collector's New Nos. 3742, 3743, 4081, 12,510, 12691, 12,603, Old Survey No. none and New Survey Nos. 1-2,2b,2c,3/2600 the Foras pieces together containing by admeasurement 9,186 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 240 500586 and 73, Collector's New Nos. 12601-12603-12610, New Survey Nos. 2a, 3, 3a, and 35/2,600 the free of rent piece containing by admeasurement 820 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 590, Collector's New Nos. Old Survey and New Survey Nos. 28/2600 which said 8 plots are together assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F. Ward under Ward Nos. 190, 192 to 199, 586, 186, 187, 188, 189 and Street Nos. 3, 158, 160 2 to 8, 162, 164, 166/188 1. 1, and all the said plots together are bounded on or towards the West partly by the property of Khursetji Nowroji Wadia, partly by the property of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, partly by the property of Ladkoji Chang Mhatra and partly by another property of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, on or towards the South by the property of Asidabai, widow of Osuman Mahomed Bachai and Abdulla Haji Mahomed, Trustees for Ismail Abdulla and Ebrahim Abdulla, minors; on or towards the East by the said Supari Bag Road, and on towards ahe North by the premises of the said temple known as Withoba Mankoji's Shri Mankeshwar's temple, owned now by the parties to the above suit, and beyond is partly the property of Bai Keshbai, wife of Rajabally Jooma; and partly by the property of Memon Haj Abdul Karim Haji Khatomtee.

LOT NO. 16.

On Wednesday, 12th August 1908, at 4 p-m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1772) one thousand seven hundred and seventy two square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 543, Collector's New No. 12256 and New Survey No. 1/1979, and bounded on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the East, West and South by the property of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Homer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Auctioneers,
BOMBAY, 8TH JULY, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of FURNITURE, 2 full size billiard tables by John Roberts, Chubb's Safe, Cottage piano,

On FRIDAY the 10th inst., at 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Rahim Mansions (Ground Floor), Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold & Co., the valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as telescopic dining-table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiter, mesteafe marble-topped round tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffonniers, fan pattern drawingroom suits of sofas and chairs, brass double bedstead, iron single cots, wardrobe and double mirror door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, hatstand, Jardinniers with pedestals, Indian large and small carpets, nearly new ebonized grand cottage piano by MARCKS & Co., nearly new large size fire-proof Chubb's safe and cabinet stand, mahoganised full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, billiard benches, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable landed property with garden, land and field near the Khoja Sanitarium at Kurla,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Khatri Oosman Ismail, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 19th July, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the Premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Field and Bagayet land or ground together with messuage, tenement, house and a bungalow standing thereon, situate lying and being at Monjee Kurla, Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 347 square yards or thereabouts, the Government Akar whereof is 6 annas per annum, registered under Survey No. 256, Pot Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and Assessed by the Cooria Municipality under No. 1 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West and South by the ground of Meherban Maluk Saheb Saja Cearie and on the North partly by the ground of Faras Kulmet Souza and partly by the ground of Maluk Saheb and partly by the ground of Inas Ladroo Paral, together with Indigo dying factories and implements, tools, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 8TH JULY, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle,
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furnitures, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1903) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Managon.
Telephone No. 638.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE EXTRA CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."
Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.
COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.
COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Clare Road, Byculla, advertised to take place To-day, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICIABLE STORES at the Tramways Co.'s Stable, Forras Road.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old-iron dippers, iron pickers, curry combs, coir hand rubbers, zinc mamire plates, horse working tin cards, horse numbers, feed pans, hay distributing cars, leather aprons, hammers, buffers, rasps, pincers, tin sign flags, collars, bridles, horse straps, snaple bits, halters, breast collars, single reins, chain traces, muzzles, carriage bits, rubber ring and bits, chimney with burners for gas lamps, cane baskets, ghorawallas' number cards, jungle wood boxes.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Elphinstone Road, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market, including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish area of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. M. M. Issabhoy and on account and risk of Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas.—

350 bales, each 400 lbs. No. 10s. yarn of the ASSUR Virjee Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Japanese Curiosities.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, opposite Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., a consignment of 39 cases Japanese curiosities, consisting of Awata and Awaji vases, jardinieres with pedestals, tobacco jars, red and gold inlaid boxes, buckle bracelet, chain, cuffs button, brooches, charms, hairpins, silver cloisonne vases, Koro jars, bowls, tea pots, jugs, jardinieres, ink-stands, boxes, tea cups and saucers, silk jackets, night gowns, shirts, shawls, chemises, lady's handkerchiefs, habutai, taffeta, velvet pictures, table covers, pillow covers, jackets, screens, embroidery, brass vases, trays, bowls, inkstands, hanging vases, antimony vases, lanterns, old satsooma vases, plates, wall panels, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed property at Chowpati.

Under instructions from Messrs, Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August 1908, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), put up for Sale by Public Auction on the Premises the undermentioned immoveable property :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and buildings erected thereon situate at Chowpaty in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1962 square yards,be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by Chowpaty Road, on the South by Babulnath Cross Road and beyond it vacant land belonging to the Government, on the East by the property of the late Meherbai, widow of Nawroji Ardeshir Davar, and on the west by the property belonging to the estate of the late Tulsidas Kissandas and which piece of land is Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as quit and ground rent property under Old Nos. 85,85-A and New, Nos. 11311 and 11313, Old Survey No. 3 C and D and New Survey No. 7301 and which premises are Registered in the Bombay of the Municipality under Ward D No. 2575 and Street Nos. 76-78.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the said Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Bungalows at Poona.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 348 of 1899.

Kashinanath Gopinath and another.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dhoenath Sitanath and others.....Defendants.

Under instruction of Messrs. Khanderao Moroji and Dattatraya L. Vaidya, the Special Commissioners appointed in this Suit by the Consent Order made therein on the 23rd day of July, 1900, and by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in this Suit on the 22nd day of November, 1907, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, of Bombay, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at Poona, on the premises, the following two properties, either in one lot or in separate two lots as may be found convenient, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of August, 1908, at the hour of 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time), in case the properties are sold in one lot or at the hours of 5-30 and 6 p.m. (Standard Time) respectively in case the same are sold in separate lots.

Schedule of Properties.

Lot No. 1 to be put up at 5-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the Bungalow, dwellinghouse, building on tenement and the outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Cantonment of Poona, in the Registration Subdistrict of Haveli, containing by admeasurement 5.900 square yards or thereabouts, bearing No. 10, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property No. 9, Elphinstone Road, on or towards the south by the property No. 11 hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the east by the Elphinstone Road, and on or towards the west by the East Street.

Lot No. 2 to be put up at 6 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground subject to usual condition of Government together with the bungalow, dwellinghouse, building or tenement and the outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the cantonment at Poona in the Registration Subdistrict of Haveli containing by admeasurement 7194 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing No. 11 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property No. 10 hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the south by the Public Road, on or towards the east by the Elphinstone Road, and on or towards West by the East Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JULY, 1908.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES AND QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OLD ADDRESSES CLING
But we want you to forget
and to remember
36, MEADOW STREET,
where you are invited to call
to view the
Latest Additions IN
NECKLACES, HANDBAGS, COMBS, BELTS, FANS, SCENT SPRAYS, SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE LINKS, WALKING STICKS, INDOOR GAMES.
SPECIAL attention is requested to the
New Art Faience Ware for
domestic use; conspicuous for the development of ideas, tastefully conceived and distinguished by a harmonious combination of colourings.
ONLY THREE PRICES.
VALUE BEYOND COMPETITION.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
Oriental Carpet Depot,
36, MEADOW STREET
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Asgard 2,712 tons Captain B. Reumann sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons Captain A. Geddie arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 4 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 6th July 1908 should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

It has further been decided that Monday, 6th July 1908, was a non Weather Working Day in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lieut.E. W.Huddleston R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 7.

Alavi.....2324 Frain Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Helios .....860 Brunsgaard ...Bangkok...F F C & Co
Hydra .....831 Kirseborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lackawanna...2468 Gray .....Standard Oil Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrul Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nizam.....2041 Tonis Calcutta.....T Morrison & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie.....B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Waroonga ...1608 Bamber.....M M & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
10 & 11 Delhi 4783 Andrews...Shanghai 21-7P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	20-7	F M & Co
B Axenfels	2759	Struding	Hamburg	13-7	W & A G & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3494	Hood.	20-7	Newport	K N & Co
D & E Scalia ...	3438	Brown ...	Calcutta...	N F M M & Co	
F Meyori Maru	2737	Hando Kobe ...		9-7	N Y Kaisha
G Naseri.....	911	LeMierre...	P Gulf	13-7	B & P S N Co
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	9-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
M Peninsular ...	1929	Palmer...	London...	18-7	P & O Co
N Garryvall...	2455	McClure	Barrow	13-7	W & A G & Co
P Ivydene ...	2277	Yule	London	11-7	Bombay Co
O Rydal Hall...	2139	Jones ...	Hull ...	11-7	K Nixon & Co
Q Reichstag ...	1319	Jacobson	Z'bar	10-7	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia...	4081	Abrey	L'pool...15-7 W & A G & Co
3	DcoBalduino	2634	Inganzini	Genoa 15-7 F R S N Co
4	Kasara	505	Cutbush	...Busreh 9-7 M M & Co
5	Morocco ...	2476	Boxhall...	K'chi .....8-7 F M & Co
7	Havre Ville-de Tamatave	2553	Leperson	25-7 J M & Co
8	Lindenhall	2596	Siverlock	P Said 14-7 W & A G & Co
9	Delta	4780	Snow.....	Shanghai...8-7 P & O Co
10	Banca	3794	LeMare ...	Kobe.. 10-7 P & O Co
12	Caledonia...	3529	Tocque...	Aden.....11-7 P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Moxon ...	K'chi...10-7 M M & Co
15	Babadurl...	828	Fakeera	N F Bo S N Co Ld
16	Linga	951	McDiarmid...	K'chi 17-7 M M & Co

Offside K.

Bezwada.....	3270	Carey...	Calcutta .....N F M M & Co

Offside M.

Haidari.....	1563	DeLorine	Jedda 7-7 B& P S N Co

Offside Q.

Satrunji.....	547	Hoosein...	Repairing N F Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Rahmani s	Geddie	M'tius, June 23
	Waroonga s.....	Bamber	Persian Gulf, &c

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Asgard s	Reumann.....	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Oceanien, for Marseilles.
" D Balduino, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Names.	From
4	Sanctoria	W Ward	Bombay
	Strathaven	R E Hutchison	Singapore
	Strathspey	W Osborne	Moulmein
	Shahjehan	P McCabe	Rangoon
	Thornbank	Shutter	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

5	Katoria	A R W Handcock	Chittagong
	Nairung	J M Thompson	Bombay
	Umfuli	A S Bowyers	Cape Ports
	Somali	A G Oubitt	London
	Brazilliana	T H Tamblyne	Colombo
	Schwarzenfels	D Kloppenburg	Hamburg
	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
6	Leisang	E J Todd	Hongkong
	Upada	W T Stewart	Bombay
	Clan Maclachlan	J N Gray	London and Dundee

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Aden, on the 5th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left London on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Victoria, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 4th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, arrived at London on the evening of the 6th instant.

The N Y K steamer Yeboshi Maru, left Colombo for Bombay yesterday and is due here on Friday the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales wool G Gungadas; 94 bales wool, N Goculdass; 99 bales wool M Ramjidas; 20 bales wool, F Khoobchand; 500 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 115 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed; 44 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool L Hurbhum; 250 bales wool, B Hurbhum.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales hemp, A Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,880 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales savri cotton, N Peerbhoy.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—25 bales twist, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rydall Hall s—4,000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts castor seed, Societa Coloniale Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 47 bales silky cotton, H Shewjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ivydene s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 300 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Axenfels s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 800 cwts horns, Esmail Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydall Hall s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts teelseed, Shaw-Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—5,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, 300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts linseed, 800 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros; 25 bales coiryarn Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 50 tons old iron, E B Parekh; 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Lindenhall s—88,058 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—3,004 bales cotton, and 600 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN,

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR CASTANIA.

D Co Balduino s—350 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

D Co Balduino s—3,675 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—2½ cwts genda horns M M Essabhoy; 40 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 48 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 70½ chests, opium C Bomanjee and Co; 55½ chests opium M H Ellias.

Banca s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—159 chests opium, Cursetjie Bamonjee and Co; 127 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 60 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 104 chests opium A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—500 bales Cotton Volkart Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 8th July.

242.—Detail for the week ending 11th instant:—
To-day Wednesday 8th Inst.—"H" Coy, Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.
Thursday 9th Inst.—"L" Coy. 7-45 a. m, on Coy. Parade ground,
"I" Coy, 4-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"M" Coy. 3-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
Friday 10th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject for the week :—Physical Training without Arms.

243.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

AN American contemporary, "Popular Mechanics," prints the following telephone story, which is certainly of the "tall" order. In the dead of night (it is recorded) a fire broke out in a New York house, but the human inmates all slumbered peacefully. Not so the dog, however, who observed the danger and proceeded to remedy it in an up-to-date manner. Instead of waking up its master, and thus emulating the example set by the Prince of Orange's famous spaniel, the dog went to the telephone and knocked the receiver off the hook. This (says our American contemporary) had the effect of attracting the notice of the exchange operator, who asked :—"What number?" The dog there upon barked violently into the receiver; the telephone operator informed the Police; the Police went to the house; the fire-engines were summoned, and all lives were saved.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

McKENNA—KEMSLEY—July 1, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Captain James Charles McKenna, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regt.) to Olivia Hilda (Ivy), daughter of J. Kemsley, Esq., of Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

SERAVALLO'S TONIC.

"THIS well-known Austrian Tonic Wine is a most palatable combination of cinchona alkaloids and assimilable ferrous compounds suspended in the best port wine . . . . We know of no vinous preparation or alcoholic stimulant, that approaches it in its remarkably rapid and satisfactory therapeutic effect. It promotes appetite, energizes digestion, restores nerve vitality and revives the faded bloom that is so characteristic of malarial or climatic cachexia."
Rs. 2 per bottle; Rs. 44 per case of 24 bottles.
AGENTS:
Kemp & Co Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 6-10m., 5-49a.; Low water, 0-7m., 11-57a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Meeting of Mahomedans, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, H. H. the Aga Khan presiding, 6 p. m.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, July 9.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court; Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 7-28m., 6-52a. Low water, 1-2m., 1-19a.
Friday, July 10.—P. and O. steamer "Oriental, with English mails of 26th ult., due to arrive at 6. a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High 7-58a.; Low water, 1-52m., 2-29a.
Saturday, July 11.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: A Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana, home B Team vs. Jolly C. C., away. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 9-35m., 8-59a. Low water, 2-38m., 3-28a.
Sunday, July 12.—4th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water 10-25m., 9-56a. Low water, 3-24m., 4-29a.
Monday, July 13.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court: The Tilak Sedition cases. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 11-12m., 10-50a.; Low water, 4-10m., 5-10a.
Tuesday, July 14.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11-58m., 11-42a.; Low water, 4-56m., 4-59a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of June was 624, of whom 437 were males and 187 females.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—A public meeting of the Mahomedans under the presidency of H. H. the Aga Khan will be held at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, at 6 p. m. (S.T.), re British Indian subjects in the Transvaal.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Dunn presiding, when it was resolved to lend a site for temporary use for a Police Chowki at the south-west corner of Colaba Reclamation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Jagmohandas, a boy of seven, was taken by his father to a bungalow at Malabar Hill on Sunday last, where a dinner was to be held. While the father was busy making preparations for the dinner, the boy went out into the compound to play. After some time the boy was missing and when a search was made, his body was found floating in a fountain in which the water was five feet deep. The boy had been accidentally drowned.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden, Berbera, Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Madagaskar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quillimane, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

POONA EX-ALOYSIAN SOCIETY.—The first annual gathering of the above Society took place on Saturday evening last (July 4th) at Synagogue Street at the residence of Mr. L. M. Saldanha. Mr. P. V. Domingo opened the proceedings with a few well-chosen words emphasizing the importance of such a Society in Poona and expressing a hope that it would have the hearty co-operation of all ex-Aloysians in Poona and at his suggestion Mr. J. D. Gonsalves, who is the oldest ex-Aloysian in Poona was unanimously voted to the chair. The Chairman then proposed the first toast "Our Alma Mater" and paid a fitting tribute to the Rector, Professors and ex-Aloysians and wished them prosperity and success. This was followed by a loyal address on "The Pope and the Emperor" from Mr. A. Monteiro who reviewed the yeoman services rendered to the Church and State by the forefathers of the ex-Aloysians. The third toast given was "ex-Aloysians in Poona," and this was heartily proposed by Mr. L. M. Saldanha. Upon this, Mr. F. X. D'Cruz pathetically referred to the late Rev. Father John Moore S. J., and other deceased professors and students of the well-known Jesuit College of Mangalore. At intervals the solos and songs of the Misses Gonsalves and Saldanha and Messrs. Coelho, Rebello and Cunha enlivened the gathering, Mr. P. F. Lobo accompanying on the violin. On the proposition of Mr. P. V. Domingo, seconded by Mr. F. X. D'Cruz, Messrs. J. Coelho and P. Cunha were appointed Honorary Secretaries for the ensuing year. Mr. Monteiro warmly thanked the members of the Managing Committee for the successful way in which they had brought about this gathering. The singing of the "National Anthem" brought the proceedings to a close.

THE DHARANGAON MUNICIPALITY.

Suppression Orders Issued.

Government has issued the following Resolution :— The Collector of East Khandesh has reported to Government the following facts concerning the Municipality of Dharangaon.

The 15th November 1907 was fixed by the Managing Committee of the Municipality for an auction sale of the town sweepings, which in the previous year had been sold for Rs. 1,350. The Chairman of the Managing Committee had occasion to be absent from Dharangaon on that day, and accordingly requested the Secretary to postpone the auction till the next day. The other four members of the Committee, however, met and held the auction in the Chairman's absence. Mahammad Sayadu, a business partner of Manak Khandu who is a member of the Municipality, offered the highest price, Rs.500 which was at once accepted. On the same day a meeting of interested persons was held at the house of Manak Khandu, where Mahammad Sayadu was told that he had obtained the sweepings below their proper value. A second offer of Rs. 800 for the concession was made by Gopal Biharilal to whom the sweepings were then allotted. Gopal then brought the extra sum of Rs. 300, which was divided among seven persons, two of whom, viz., Manak Khandu and Mohanlal Vedu, are members of the Municipality. The Chairman taxed the Managing Committee with knowledge of the fraudulent sale and drew their attention to the fact that the auction which fetched Rs. 500 would not be valid unless confirmed by the General Committee. On the 28th a General Committee meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Kirk, Assistant Collector. When the question of confirming the official auction was being considered a man presented himself to offer a fresh bid of Rs. 700. Mr. Kirk advised the meeting to accept it and to cancel the Managing Committee's auction, thereby gaining Rs. 200 for the Municipality. The auction was, however, confirmed by a majority of votes, the two members who had shared in the extra Rs. 300 paid by Gopal Biharilal voting with the majority.

The facts as above recorded were well known to all the Municipal members. The irregular nature of the auction sale is established by the re-sale of the concession on the same day for Rs. 800, the further offer of Rs.700 received at the General Meeting, and the fact that Manak Khandu on being taxed with his misconduct at once undertook to pay a further sum of Rs. 200, and paid the same into the Municipal Fund.

The action of the Municipal Councillors of Dharangaon in confirming the action with a full knowledge of the facts proves that they are quite unfit to be entrusted with the powers conferred on them and renders their removal from office expedient. His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct, under section 179 of the District Municipal Act, that an order to this effect should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and that the said Municipality should be superseded for the period of three years from the date of publication of this order in the "Gazette".

The Commissioner should be instructed to appoint a person or persons who should exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Municipality during its supersession.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Min.
Turkey ...	6	7	45 p. m.	14	0
Teheran ...	7	2	30 p. m.	0	32
Suez	7	2	30 p. m.	0	22

AN APPEAL TO LOVERS OF SHAKESPEARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall be much obliged by your kindly permitting us through your columns to bring to the notice of all lovers of Shakespeare in India a movement by which it is sought to raise a joint tribute of the East and West to the World's greatest dramatic genius.

The site upon Bankside, London, of the Globe Playhouse, with which Shakespeare was so intimately associated, still remains unmarked.

The absence of any indication of the former existence "of the most celebrated theatre the world has ever seen" is a reproach, not only to Londoners, but also to all those to whom the plays and poems of our great National Poet have brought delight and instruction.

An attempt is about to be made to remove this reproach.

A meeting of the Shakespeare Reading Society was held on April 10th, 1908, at 24, Park Lane, London, by the kind permission of Lady Brassey. The report of the Committee appointed in November 1906 to propound a scheme for marking the site of the Globe was, on the motion of the President, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, unanimously adopted; and it was resolved that, as a joint public tribute by the United Kingdom and the Empire of India, a commemorative tablet be erected where the Playhouse formerly stood.

An Executive Committee was appointed and a General Committee constituted.

The owners of the site of the Playhouse have kindly given their consent to the erection of a mural tablet.

The Executive Committee has been fortunate in securing the promise of Professor Lanteri of the Royal School of Art, South Kensington, to execute in bronze relief, a mural tablet from designs of Mr. William Martin, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. A view of this tablet depicts Bankside in the time of Shakespeare, with the Globe in the foreground. A bust of the Poet, adapted from the Droeshout Portrait of the First Folio of the collected plays also appears, together with a suitable inscription at the base.

The cost of producing the Tablet, of the appointment of Trustees in whom on behalf of the public, the Tablet would be vested, and of the provision of a small fund to allow of maintenance and cleaning, is estimated at a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds.

The Shakespeare Reading Society, which was organised in 1875 under the presidency of the late Sir Henry Irving and was reconstituted in 1906, now appeals to the public of the United Kingdom and India for donations of large and small amounts in order that the site on Bankside may be worthily commemorated.

We may add that the scheme has met with the cordial approval, among other authorities, of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., ex-member of Parliament for North East Bethnal Green. The scheme has also received the sympathy and support of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London.

Donations may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer of the Shakespeare Globe Commemoration Tablet Fund, Mr. Cecil F. J. Jennings, 27 Walbrook, London, E.C., or to Miss Kabraji, Editor of the "Stree-Bodhe," Malabar Hill, Bombay.

The Society will request an eminent personage of England to unveil the Tablet upon the execution of the project.

Is it too much to hope that every lover of Shakespeare in India of whatever class or creed will help in raising, as a joint tribute of that country as well as of the United Kingdom, a memorial tablet serving so useful an educational purpose.

We are, &c.,

WILLIAM MARTIN,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
SHERENE K. KABBAJI,
Member of the Executive Committee for India.

[We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions.—ED. "B. G."]

MRS. FREDERIC HARRISON is evidently not a Suffragette. She has written a sixpenny brochure on "The Freedom of Women," which has just been published by Messrs. Watts, in which she presents, in forcible language, the case against giving the vote to women. Even those who are in sympathy with the Suffragettes will be glad to hear the other side of the question, particularly when it is stated by one who is well known for the great interest she has always taken in the advancement of her sex.

THE "China Times" avers that since the advent of the advance part of the Cameron Highlanders in Peking, the natives there are hard at work trying to assimilate the Scotch language. They are reported as making already favourable progress. Instead of their favourite expression, "My no sayes," they now employ "I dinna ken," and they greet the foreigner with "Guid moarnit," with an excellent Auchtermuchty accent. Even the foreign Officers and men are said to have started adopting broad Scotch. Some Chinese Compradores, who are men of an inquisitive turn of mind, wanted to know "what for new soldier man catchee clothes also same missisi." The reasons are historic and archæological. Meanwhile Celestial astonishment is growing visibly.

"THE GREATEST MIRACLE."

The article appearing in a previous issue referring to the venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratees' endorsement of Do

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MAGISTERIAL WORK IN KARACHI.

The "Sind Gazette":—The best means of securing the prompt and effectual disposal of Magisterial work in Karachi is a matter that has been attracting the attention of both the Local Government and the public for some time past. As the machinery that exists in our city for the administration of criminal justice is not perhaps generally known it may be explained that hitherto there have been four stipendiary magistrates and one honorary magistrate exercising original jurisdiction within the limits, Municipal and Cantonment of Karachi and Manora. The City Magistrate is a whole time officer dealing with cases arising in Municipal limits excepting the area included roughly in Napier and Bunder roads prolonged to meet the Municipal boundary, about one third of the entire Municipal area, all cases from which are dealt with by the City Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate. In Keamari and the adjacent islands of Bhit, Baba and Shamspir the Port Officer and First Class Magistrate exercises jurisdiction. Cases arising in the Cantonment limits of Karachi and Manora are exclusively dealt with by the Cantonment Magistrate. Lastly, our well-known public spirited citizen, Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, has for years devoted no small amount of time and labour in dealing with cases sent to him from the Sadar Bazaar.

Karachi is the habitat of a cosmopolitan crowd, and during recent years has attracted the riff-raff of frontier and trans-frontier towns as well as the scum of the Persian Gulf. In support of this statement we need only refer to the outbreak of crime and violence which occurred last year. This outbreak was reflected in the work of the two principal criminal courts of the town: those of the City Magistrate and the City Deputy Collector. The number of cases on the calendars of these courts are reported to have more than doubled during 1907. In the City Magistrate's Court the congestion of work became so great that an additional Magistrate, with an extra establishment has been appointed. We understand this appointment is for the present a temporary one for six months only, but the necessity for continuing the appointment as a permanency is capable of easy demonstration: if for no other reason it ought to be continued merely to relieve the City Deputy Collector of all Magisterial work, as his ordinary duties are increasing concurrently with the progress of the city and its steady expansion; indeed his duties are already sufficient to occupy the full time of a single officer. This leads to the consideration of the nature of the work which would then devolve on the Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in the City Court. It is tolerably clear that the work will be more than sufficient to occupy the whole time of two stipendiary officers, and that some further measure of relief will be required to enable these officers to keep abreast of the criminal work in the City; it consequently behoves the authorities to consider whether any other machinery is not available to assist them in coping with this work without making further demands on the public exchequer. We will endeavour to show such material does exist. It seems to us a waste of power to require highly paid and specially trained magistrates to deal with the innumerable cases of petty crime which take up so much of their time and help to swell their registers and returns. Such cases are most satisfactorily dealt with in Bombay and other large cities by Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and we see no reason why they should not be similarly dealt with in the capital town of this province. That there are many excellently qualified gentlemen, European and Indian, who would willingly consent to sit say once a month on a Bench of Honorary Magistrates we have no doubt. To many the work would be congenial: by others it would be sought after as a privilege for the status and dignity conferred thereby; the measure suggested would moreover be in consonance with the spirit of these times when the tendency is to extend the principle of local self-government. By maintaining a comparatively large roster of say 16 such Magistrates at first no irksome demands need be made on the time of the gentlemen empowered. There could then be several groups of four magistrates, each two of whom would form a quorum. Each group need only meet once a week in rotation at convenient centres and the turn of each individual would not come round oftener than once a month. There should be a competent Government subordinate appointed as permanent Clerk of the Court of Honorary Magistrates and, as in Bombay, one of the stipendiary magistrates should sit with each bench at the first three sessions to guide its deliberations. By these means the time of the stipendiary magistrates would be set free to grapple with the more important and intricate cases which constantly arise in a large city, and the inordinate delays which now occur would no longer be possible. We would commend these suggestions to the earnest consideration of the authorities.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE "Englishman":—With the full text of two important speeches made at the London Civil Service Dinner before us it is convenient to offer a few remarks on the service which was the main theme of those speeches. The Indian Civil Service has a long tradition and a glorious inheritance. It has served as the model for many other administrations. It is composed of men who are actuated by the highest ideals and whose practice is in all essentials strictly compatible with the highest devotion to those ideals. It has done noble work and its members have never flinched from any sacrifice which that work called for. By tradition, by preference, and by necessity it stands aloof from all party conflict either in this country or in Great Britain. Its culminating merit, that which distinguishes it from the executive units of other administrations is its splendid isolation of impartiality. No matter whether the question lie between Hindu and Mahomedan or between official or non-official; no matter whether England be in the throes of political conflict or be settled down to the dull monotony of the undisturbed regime of one party; no matter whether motive be misinterpreted and act falsely reported; the great machine manned by the members of this Service goes on its appointed way, untainted by corruption either venal or political, grinding out the level justice of its passionless administration to the utmost limits of individual strength and personal determination. Faults, of course, its members have for are they not of the sons of men? Personal ambition sometimes intrudes itself where selfless esprit de corps has generally been the mainspring of action. Yet a cold review of the work of the Civil Service would inevitably lead to the conclusion that it is unique in history. Nevertheless there has been of late an increasing disposition to attack the service as a whole and to single out individuals for a personal assault.

There must of course be reasons for this tendency and one of these reasons is not far to seek. It is the wave of self-assertion which has in the last few years swept over the more prominent sections of the Hindu community. Against this revival or upheaval there is in itself nothing to be said. It is quite legitimate for any race to desire the glorification of ancestral custom and the magnification of ancestral glory. But unfortunately is has been assumed by the more violent that the presence of the British in India is a standing menace to the success of this revival. With minds inflamed by political facts are seen distorted by the weirdly tinted and optically irregular glasses of prejudice. The Civilian therefore has stood out as the embodiment of all the faults and failings of his race, and his every act is distorted into an example of the mischief which unreason imputes to British rule.

That this phase will pass; that saner counsels will prevail, that the people will insist on the recognition of their true friends, on the shifting of the grain of truth from the chaff and poison of vicious prejudice; that co-operation and not opposition, tolerance and truth instead of bitterness and calumny, will come to regulate our mutual attitude; this is the trust of those who believe in an work for India. Otherwise is there no hope indeed and we must expect to see her pass on from one stage to another of futility till all her splendid possibilities have evaporated and her place among nations is lost to her for ever.

THE LIGHTING OF TRAINS.

The "Pioneer":—The action taken by the Railway Board in the matter of substituting electricity for gas in the lighting of carriages will strongly commend itself to the travelling public. After the disaster on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line near Ghaziabad, in which the wreckage of the trains took fire, the Board addressed the Indian Railway Conference Association on this subject of lighting. They pointed out that electricity had only been employed to a very limited extent on some Indian railways, several systems having been experimented with. On the whole. Stone's system a peared to have met with most favour, and it had satisfactorily stood the test of considerable usage on English lines. The question therefore, arose whether that system or some other should be adopted for use on railways in India generally. The Board, it was said, quite realised that it was not practicable at once materially to reduce the number of vehicles lighted by gas and to substitute electric apparatus, but they felt that steps in that direction should be taken as early as possible. They had, therefore, for some time past had under consideration what system could with best advantage be introduced upon the three State-worked lines (the North-Western, Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkhand), and they were favourably disposed towards the adoption of Stone's system. It was, however, practically essential that one system should be adopted by all lines that interchange rolling-stock with each other, as otherwise the staff would find themselves unable to effect the necessary repairs, often small during the running of the trains or even at termini. The assistance of the Association was invited in order to secure a solution of the question and it was suggested that the various railway administrations should be addressed so that the views of their respective Boards of Directors and Consulting Engineers might be obtained. This would admit of a conclusion being reached at the next meeting of the Conference at Simla. It was added that this timely notice was given as the Board considered it necessary to issue actual instruction to State-worked railways, before the end of the present year, to provide all new carriages with electric light and to fit a portion, at least, of existing stock with electricity. In conclusion the hope was expressed that other lines would adopt the same policy. Since this letter was issued the Itola accident has occurred, and the necessity for dispensing with the use of gas has been emphasised. When gas was first introduced, the electric lighting of railway carriages was in the experimental stage; but now it has been satisfactorily proved that electricity can be relied upon in all running trains, and its general adoption is a matter of urgency. Indian railway companies should, therefore, pay immediate attention to the subject in order to secure the safety of passengers, "after" an accident has happened.

A MADRAS MARINE FISHERY.

The "Madras Mail":—The Madras Government have approved generally of the lines on which Sir Frederick Nicholson proposes to proceed in the experimental development of marine fisheries in the Madras Presidency. The proposal to locate the first experimental fishery station at Ennore, on the East Coast, is instead of at Tellicherry on the West Coast, is accepted and sanction is accorded for an expenditure of about Rs. 23,500 in the purchase and erection of the required plant and towards the cost of the station during the current year. Sir Frederick Nicholson's letter formulating the proposals is a lengthy one running to 31 pages of printed matter, and to-day we can only give the authors abstract, which is as follws:—"Postulating that abundant, cheap, and wholesome fish food for the masses is the object aimed at it advocates deep sea fishing not by means of steam trawlers or expensive modern plant but by sailing boats of moderate size, large enough to go far to sea, to use better catching plant, to treat the fish hygienically at sea or to keep them alive in wells, chests, or cars, and yet to be within the purchasing power of individuals or small groups; small power-boats as carriers to ensure the delivery of live or sound fish at shore are also advocated and even the use of auxiliary power—probably in the shape of kerosine engines—for catching boats is suggested in special cases as to supply a fresh fish market, a canning factory, etc. These will be the objects kept in view in the experiments conducted at sea. On shore the treatment of the fish by improved preservative methods, including the use of preservatives new to Indian industry, though not new elsewhere, and of processes not at present practised such as pickling, smoking, etc., will be the subject of varied and continuous experiment. In all the above matters the interest and co-operation of the public will be invoked, especially that of firms and individuals connected with the trade who have already promised assistance. For the above, an experimental station at Ennore is to be started on the site granted by Government in the Public Works Department, Ennore being selected . . A branch will be suggested for canning and general curing purposes, probably at Tellicherry, where suitable fish are abundant and curers progressive and enquiring." We understand that Mr. V. Govindan, Sub-Librarian, Connemara Library, has been appointed Fisheries Assistant to Sir Frederick Nicholson.

RAILWAYS AND THE GOLD RESERVE.

The "Indian Daily News":—The "Statist" does well to demur to the perfectly unwarranted suggestion made by the recent Indian Railway Committee that when the gold standard reserve has reached an amount beyond which it may be considered unnecessary to go, the whole of the profit derived from coinage might with advantage be utilized for expenditure on railways. It was no business of the Committee to consider the question of the sufficiency of the Gold Standard Reserve or how the profit derived from coinage should be utilized. At any rate, it is too early yet to talk about the sufficiency of the Reserve. On its merits, the suggestion of the Committee has nothing to commend it. As the "Statist" says the investment of the whole of the profit derived from coinage on railways might prove a risky proceeding. "At the present moment we have abundant evidence that the policy of 1893 is not even yet firmly established. That being so, it is essentially necessary that a very strong Gold Reserve should be built up, and that it should be invested in securities perfectly safe and which could be sold on occasion. Without such a reserve attention would be invidiously called to the difficulty of maintaining the policy of 1893 by the issue of a great loan." This time last year we supported the action of Government in diverting a portion of the profit on coinage for railway purposes. But after what has since happened, it is best to leave the Gold Standard Reserve and the profit on coinage alone.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Good rain has fallen in Lower Burma, North-East India, the Central Provinces, parts of Bombay and Southern India, and light to moderate rain elsewhere.

The mean rainfall of June, for India, as a wholo, was 17 per cent. below normal, the deficiency being greatest in the Northern and Central parts of the country, where the Monsoon has not yet been generally established.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The barometer has risen very rapidly in the extreme north of India and has shifted the area of lowest pressure to Sind.

These changes have been very favourable for rain in Rajputana and Gujarat, where many heavy falls have occurred, and have occasioned widespread rain in the north-western half of the Punjab.

A small depression has appeared over Jessore and has cut off the Bay winds, from the Gangetic plain.

Thus there has been very little rain in the United Provinces, and East Central India, but in the Central Provinces and South-West Central India, the rainfall has not been as heavy as yesterday, though it is still nearly general.

Rain has occurred locally in Burma, while on the West Coast of the Peninsula it has been general.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Akyab, two inches; Chittagong, ten inches; Cherrapoonjee, five inches; Narayanganj, four inches; Barisal and Ranchi one and a half inches, Berhampore, one inch; Darbhanga, three inches; Patna, two inches; Pendra and Pachmarhi, one and a half inches; Indore, one inch; Jhansi, Rajkot and Veraval, three-quarters of an inch; Kotah and Udaipur, one and a half inches; Jodhpur, six inches; Ajmer and Sambhar, three inches; Jaipur, two inches; Bikaner, three-quaters of an inch; Deesa, Sialkot and Murree, one inch; Khushab, two inches; Montgomery, one and a half inches; Belgaum and Kodaikanal, one inch.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded everywhere, except in the north of North-East India and Upper Sind. The air is damper than usual in the greater part of North-West India; temperature has fallen in North-West India, in large defect in Rajputana and in moderate defect in parts of the Punjab and of Gujarat.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central India, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula; local rain in the United Provinces and East Punjab.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Waroonga," which arrived here yesterday from the Persian Gulf reports having experienced strong monsoon.

The B. and P.S.N.Co's. steamer "Rahmani" which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Mauritius encountered strong trades and monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Colaba.	Fort
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	32·22	30·48	28·83	25·08
Tuesday, 7th July 1908 ...	2·28	2·05	1·81	1·27
Total	34·50	32 53	30·64	26·35
Up to same date last year...	32·38	30·15	34·41	36·92

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 7.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1 ·80	32 ·5	13·40	30·33

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 26th June 1908:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	0 87	Khervadi.....	0 39
Raver	2 0	Nasik	3 58
Nimbhora	5 48	Devlali.....	0 58
Bodwad	6 6	Ghoti	6 71
Varangaon	2 20	Hotgi	1 13
Bhadli	4 60	Mohol	0 99
Jalgaon	3 88	Madha	1 68
Shirsoli	3 87	Barsi Junction ...	2 14
Bhusawad	3 64	Kem.....	0 67
Maheji.....	2 0	Jeur	0 84
Pachora	5 90	Pomalvadi	2 0
Kajgaon	2 6	Diksal	1 0
Rajmane	1 60	Dhond	1 85
Chaligaon	2 84	Talegaon	2 11
Naydongri	1 12	Lonavla	8 33
Nandgaon	5 37	Neral	7 21
Manmad	2 49	Kasara	6 47
Lasalgaon	0 27		

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 6th July 1908 was 27·697 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bander is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·36 inch of rain and Lahore 0·55 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in the North and moderately so elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern districts but normal elsewhere; the minimum is normal over the whole of the Punjab. Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly in the south-east Punjab but calms are reported over the rest of division.

The United Provinces.—Local rain is reported; Agra has had 0·12 inch of rain and Jhanshi 0·85 inch. Cloud has decreased and is only moderate now. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere. The rainfall has been the cause of a reduction in day temperature at Jhansi and Agra where it is now 7° to 9° below the average; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are southerly or south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been widespread in Rajputana. Jaipur received 1·86 inches, Ajmer 3·07 inches and Kotah 1·28 inches. Cloud has increased at Karachi and is heavy there as well as in Rajputana but skies remain clear in Upper Sind. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Sind and above it in Rajputana. Owing to the heavy rainfall, temperature is low in Rajputana where the maximum is 14° to 16° below normal; temperature is however normal in Sind. Winds are westerly at Karachi and easterly at Jaipur; elsewhere calms prevail.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general. Indore reports 0·95 of an inch, Deesa 1·11 inches, Ahmedabad 2·05 inches, Surat 11·04 inches, Bhavnagar Para 2·10 inches, and Rajkot 0·82 inch. Skies are still heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is low in the central parts of the division; but the minimum is normal. Winds are southerly or south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread but much lighter except in places; Nagpur has had 0·82 inch, Amraoti 0·64 inch, Hoshangabad 0·60 inch and Saugor 0·87 inch. Skies continue heavily overcast. The moisture in the air has decreased slightly but is still equal to the average. Maximum temperature is generally lower than usual, but the minimum is normal. Winds are southerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay reports 1·27 inches, Ratnagiri 0·91 inch, Mormugao 0·50 inch and Karwar 1·03 inches. Skies remain heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0·35 inch of rain, Poona 0·69 inch, Belgaum 0·96 inch. Cloud has decreased slightly in Hyderabad but skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal nearly everywhere. Winds are south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in Rajputana, Gujarat and parts of the Konkan and Malabar. It has also extended to the extreme north of Upper India.

Nearly general rain is probable in the West Coast, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and Gujarat; local rain in Rajputana, West Central India. A few falls are likely in the Deccan and the United Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	92·6	85·6	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	93·8	88·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	112·3	78·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	109·9	75·6	0·36	0·53
Lahore	109·4	76·7	0·55	2·94
Sirsa.....	101·3	79·6	...	2·80
Ambala	93·5	79·0	...	1·28
Delhi	92·7	81·7	...	0·54
Agra.....	88·0	77·5	0·12	3·90
Mainpuri.....	99·3	?	...	0·77
Jhansi	83·5	77·5	0·85	3·60
Cawnpore	96·4	80·0	...	0·42
Allahabad	91·6	79·5	...	1·60
Jacobabad	111·1	84·8	...	0·12
Karachi	89·5	80·7	...	0·03
Ajmer	78·9	75·2	3·07	6·76
Jaipur	78.7	72·1	1·86	4·11
Kotah	82·5	76·6	1·28	4·48
Bhuj.....	89·6	80·0	...	1·12
Dwarka	88·3	81·7	0·03	1·03
Veraval	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	91·9	74·7	0·82	9·06
Bhavnagar Para.....	82·5	77·0	2·10	4·96
Surat	79·1	74·6	11·04	24·89
Ahmedabad.....	83·1	77·2	2·05	6·84
Deesa	91·8	76·9	1·11	4·62
Neemuch.....	87·0	74·2	...	4·61
Indore	82·1	71·1	0·95	8·41
Jubbulpore	83·5	73·3	0·08	11·72
Sangor	77·1	72·0	0 87	6·82
Hoshangabad	85·6	73·9	0·60	7·70
Khandwa.....	86·2	74·6	0·15	7·70
Akola	85·7	73·6	0·09	11·85
Amraoti	83·8	72·8	0·64	11·77
Nagpur.....	83·6	73·1	0·82	18·16
Chanda	84·0	76·0	0·22	12·59
Raipur	82·7	74·1	0·02	14·91
Bombay	83·4	76·0	1·27	26·35
Ratnagiri.....	83·8	75·9	0·91	31·30
Mormugao	85·5	75·7	0·50	31·57
Karwar	83·3	?	1·03	43·42
Malegaon.....	78·4	72·1	0·35	5·72
Ahmednagar	80·9	71·0	...	3·10
Poona	81·0	69·8	0·69	2·78
Sholapur	88·8	72·9	...	2·53
Bijapur	84·2	71·7	...	1·96
Belgaum	74·8	67·6	0·96	14·37
Aurangabad.....	80·2	70·2	0·07	3·20
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	73·2	...	7·84
Hyderabad	87·3	75·2	...	5·72
Mangalore	80·7	75·4	0·32	49·11
Calicut.....	79·8	73·1	1·53	38·44
Cochin.....	85·7	75·3	0·37	25·21
Colombo	86·5	79·0	...	4·30
Masulipatam	93·3	79·1	...	3·03
Bellary	89·5	75·8	...	0·92
Cuddapah	90·2	80·1	...	0·86
Madras.....	96·5	82·0	...	0·54
Bangalore	79·3	65·8	0·14	1·67
Coimbatore	87·4	70·3	...	0·41
Trichinopoly	98·0	77·3	0·11	2·97
Negapatam	97·9	80·5	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference he is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never "*just as good*"—although always termed "*quite as good*."

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to The ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 155 Z. Market, BOMBAY, No. 2.

GENERAL BOOTH.

A MAN WITH A SINGLE PURPOSE.

The personality of General Booth is the latest subject of "A. G. G.'s" spirited character sketches in the "Daily News." Certain men, says this writer, live in the memory by the quality of the eye alone. That was so in the case of Gladstone. His eye obsessed you. It seemed to light on you like a living thing. It penetrated you like as word, and enveloped you like a flame. It was as though he seized you in his masterful embrace and swept you whither he would. You did not question; you obeyed. No man who ever fell under the compelling hypnotism of that imperial and imperious eye will ever forget it.

General Booth, too, dwells in the memory by the eye. It does not dominate you as Gladstone's did; but it fascinated you by its concentration. It searches the thought behind your words. It seems, with its beady brilliancy, to be burrowing in the dark places of your mind. You feel that your secret if you have one, is being unearthed. You are sapped and mind. Your defences are crumbling beneath that subtle assault. There is nothing for it but flight or surrender.

You emerge from the interview with a new and revised version of the General. You went in to meet a saint and a visionary. You come out having met the astutest business man in the city. You feel that if the tradesman's son of Nottingham had applied himself to winning souls he would have been the Rockefeller of England. He would have engineered "corners" and "squeezes" without precedent. He would have made the world of finance tremble at his nod. When he passes by the Stock Exchange he must say, "There, but for the grace of God, goes William Booth."

THE FABRIC OF HIS GENIUS.

His genius for affairs is visible in the vast fabric of his creation. The world has seen nothing like this movement that in one brief generation has overspread the earth with a network of social and regenerative agencies. It astonishes by its absolute independence of motive and original. Loyola's Society of Jesus sprang organically out of the Roman Church. Wesley to the end regarded his movement as a movement within the Church. But the Salvation Army is unique. It has no relationship with any Church or any system. Like Topsy, "it growed."

It is a miracle which could only have been performed by an autocrat, and General Booth is above everything an autocrat. "L'etat? C'est moi." His whole career is a record of absolute reliance on the leading of his own spirit. This quality revealed itself even as a boy of sixteen, when, left fatherless with the burden of a business, upon him, he cut himself adrift from the Church of England in which he had been baptised and brought up, and took to street preaching.

When his movement began to emerge from Mile End Waste, amid the brickbats of the Whitechapel mob and the hideous caricature of the Skeleton Army, the same masterful spirit prevailed. He found his ideas hindered by the conference and the conference vanished like a Duma at a wave of his hand. Not even his family must break his iron law. His son desired to remain in America beyond the term allowed for service—insisted on remaining. Then his son must go. Do you question the future of the Army? The future is provided for. I, the General, have named my successor. "Who will it be? No one knows but me. Not even the lawyers know. His name is sealed up in an envelope, and the lawyer know where to get it. When my death is announced the envelope will be opened and the new General proclaimed."

THE PRINCIPLE OF MILITARISM.

It is magnificent and—it is war. There is the key to the mystery. It is war. It is still the custom in some quarters to ridicule the military aspects of the Army. It is inconceivable that the insignia and discipline of militarism can have any literal application to the spiritual realm. The thing is a travesty. We sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," but that is only a poetical simile, and the Christian army sits in comfortable pews outside the range of fire.

General Booth conceived a literal warfare, his battle-ground the streets, his Army uniformed and disciplined challenging the world with fierce war cries its principle unquestioning obedience. It is necessary to remember this when we charge him with being a dictator. An army in the field must be ruled by a dictator and his is an army in the field.

"They call me a Pope sometimes," he says: "I reply it is the only way. Twenty people are banded together, and nineteen are for taking things easily and if you leave them to themselves they will take the easy path. But if you say, 'Go: that's the path,' they will go. My people now want and wait to be commanded."

His mistake is in supposing that a dictatorship can be bequeathed. Cromwell made the experiment and the Commonwealth vanished. A system which derives all its vitality from a personality may fade when that personality is withdrawn.

General Booth's detachment from the world is as complete as if he were an anchorite of the desert. He has a single purpose. "The one prudence in life," says Emerson, "is concentration; the one evil dissipation." General Booth has the concentration of the fanatic—the fanatic governed by the business mind. He carries no impedimenta. Politics are a closed book to him; the quarrels of creeps are unheard; literature unknown; his knowledge of golf is confined to a suspicion that there is such a game.

THE GENERAL'S CREED.

Intellectualism has no place in his life. Theology he leaves to the schools and the churches, and 'Modernism" is a word that has no meaning for him. Metaphysics are not a path to the masses, and his answer to the "New Theology" would be "Hallelujah." His creed is like Holmes's. "I have a creed," said Holmes. "It is summed up in the first two words of the Paternoster. And when I say them I mean them." So with the General. "The religion of the Army is summed up in the two Great Commandments. "Thou shalt love the Lord they God with all thy heart," "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." He applies no other formula. The dogmas will take care of themselves. "A man tells us he is a Catholic. We ask, "Are you a good Catholic? Are you true to the principles of your faith?" And so with the Protestant." His banner is as broad as the heavens.

His methods are his own and he will bend them to no man. He never argues; he simply goes on as if he did not hear. "I shall not reply to Dr. Dowie. I leave my work to speak for me. We must both answer to the Great Judge of all."

He has the unconquerable cheerfulness of the man who lives for a cause and has no anchorage in thing or possessions. "My wife is in Heaven, and I have no home, merely a place where I keep some furniture," he says but no man I ever met is less weary. He has the dauntless spirit of youth. "How old do they say I am? Seventy-nine? What nonsense. I am not old. I am seventy-nine years young. I have heaps of time yet to go around fishing—fishing for souls in the same old way with the same old net."

He is like an idea an enthusiasm that lives on independent of the flesh. The flame of the spirit flares highest as the candle gutters to the end. He will go out with a burst of "Hallelujahs" and a roll of drums.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE POONA SEDITION CASES.

The "Kal" Case.

TRIAL AT BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

In the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury resumed the trial of Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Kal," a Marathi weekly newspaper, published in Poona, on charges laid under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting ill-feelings between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused, who said he was rather deaf and was therefore allowed to take a seat at the Counsel's table, conducted his own case.

MR. BRANSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury, said that considering the length at which he had addressed them the previous day he did not intend to repeat his points. He read to them some of the passages in the article published in the "Kal" of the 5th June, which appeared to him most flagrantly objectionable. The article commenced with the statement that "the English themselves were the primary cause of the coming of bombs into India." Proceeding the article suggested that the Government of India was as bad as, if not worse than, the Russian Government, and that being so the Russian system of bomb must be followed in India. It was further suggested that "the minds of the young Indians was undergoing a change, in that whereas they formerly used to go to England to be called at the Bar they now went there for the purpose of studying how to manufacture bombs." The writer then charged the Government of India with introducing plague, famine, the Curzonian system, strange laws, poverty, the partition of Bengal, and other articles, and with tightening the rope round the people's neck to such a degree that the people had no alternative but to take extreme measures. He next charged the English with driving Bengali youths to study the manufacture of bombs instead of studying law. The article closed with a prayer for restoration of people like Burke. The Advocate General asked the jury not to rely upon any single phrase or any single offensive word, but to read the whole article and draw their own conclusion about the intention of the accused when he published his articles. In concluding his address the Advocate-General said that he would take it that they might be perfectly certain that if the accused thought that the fact that he was not defended by counsel would enable him to convert this Court into a political debating club, his Lordship would prevent any such intention being carried out under the garb of defence.

ACCUSED'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

The accused next addressed the jury. He said he was perfectly aware and he need not have any warning from the learned Advocate-General that this was a court of justice and not a debating club. His intention in not engaging counsel was not the one imputed to him. His view was that although there might be a good deal of law in sedition cases, still a greater portion of the cases rested on the articles complained of, and that what he had written in his articles could be best explained by himself. That was his reason for not engaging counsel. As to the legal aspect of the case he had full faith in his Lordship who held even scales between the parties. Coming to the case itself, he said the chief point to be considered by the jury in this case was what was his intention in this case. He submitted that his intention was to call the attention of the Government to the present serious situation and to ask them to find out proper remedies for avoiding that situation. If that was his intention it was for the good of the country and he was entitled to acquittal. The accused asked, who could deny that there was discontent in India? Even Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, admitted it. It was also admitted by all writers on Indian affairs, both European and Native, and he submitted he had done nothing wrong in stating that the only constitutional way of removing the discontent was to give rights to the people. If their verdict was that it was sedition to point this out to the Government and the public, then he must say that Indian Newspaper men must shut up their shop. What were they for if they were not to teach people to behave properly and to tell Government the real condition of the hearts of the people. He further submitted that the statements made in the article complained of were true and that the prosecution had not adduced evidence to prove that these were not facts. He then dealt with the article in detail. He denied that his reference to Malta was made with a view to insinuate treachery. On the contrary he refuted it and his words were very clear. It was suggested that in his comments regarding the meetings that were held in Bengal against bomb outrages he had libelled some great men—some Maharajas and Rajas. Supposing that was so, it was not seditious. He certainly had not libelled the Government. He then read a passage from Sir Henry Cotton's "New India" in which it was remarked that there were certain Rajas and Maharajas who cringed to obtain favours from the members of the ruling race and that they were not really representative men of the people. The accused said if he had libelled these big men he had done so in the company of a great man. He also urged that his reference to bombs was capable of quite an innocent interpretation. He simply stated that as the Russian people were given their Dumas after the throwing of bombs, similar measure of rights would also now be given to the Indian people. It was not shown by the prosecution that what he had stated in his article had resulted in exciting the people to rebellion. If such wrong interpretations were to be put upon what the native editors wrote in their papers, it would be unsafe for native journalists to conduct their business.

The accused had not concluded his address when the Court rose for luncheon.

The accused then quoted passages from his article in order to show the spirit in which it was written. He said the object he had kept in view was to get certain grievances of the people redressed. He particularly referred to the following sentence. "If the English authorities had paid attention to what he (Mr. Keir-Hardie) had said, then the present trouble would have been averted." The accused said that Mr. Keir-Hardie had said in so many words that if the Government of India persisted in Russian Methods, "Russian consequences" would follow. These were not Mr. Keir-Hardie's exact words, but they were to that effect. In the particular sentence which he had quoted he had only repeated what Mr. Keir-Hardie had said. The accused said that by making this reference he did not mean that such results as were mentioned should take place. What he suggested was that it would have been better if Government had listened to that advice. That was certainly not sedition. He further submitted that praising men like Burke and Carlisle did not mean incitement to revolution.

HIS LORDSHIP'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship in putting the case before the Jury said that on the previous day when he found that the accused was not represented by counsel and that he appeared to defend himself, he felt almost distressed, because it had been his experience that in a criminal court when an accused person decided to defend himself he did himself harm by making unwise statements. He was completely relieved of that state of feeling when the accused began his defence. His Lordship had heard him with great attention and did not regret that he appeared for himself. His Lordship thought the accused was wise in the determination that he should explain his conduct himself. His Lordship was not doing injustice to anybody when he said that nobody would have placed his case as clearly as he had done. He had defended himself with an ability which had both surprised and gratified his Lordship. Mr. Justice Davar then asked the jury not to be influenced by any prejudice or passion, but to do justice between the Crown and the accused. Whatever the result of the case might be, let it be said that the accused had a fair trial. The Advocate-General had put his view of the case in a particularly dispassionate and moderate spirit, and the accused had presented his case himself. His Lordship remarked that it was his desire that this case be adjudged entirely by the jury themselves. They were the sole judges of the facts. They had the article, which was alleged to incriminate the accused and three other artitles showing the intention of the accused. There were no questions of unusual difficulty arising in the case, and his Lordship asked the jury not to be unduly influenced by any stray word or expression that they might hear from him.

His Lordship then explained the law applying to the case and proceeded to deal in detail with the first article which formed the subject matter of the trial. After reading the passages relating to the distribution of prizes to the Bengali policemen and the sale of certain defence plans at Malta, his Lordship remarked he was glad to hear the accused in his address refer to the atrocious crime committed at Mozufferpore as regrettable. He spoke with a certain amount of right feeling and it was for the jury to say whether the same feeling pervaded the article or it had come only now. The accused's comments that prizes were prematurely given to native policemen might be perfectly correct and just. He was right when he said that mere confessions were not sufficient to establish the crime, because in many cases confessions were forcibly extorted by the police. So far he was right, but it was for the jury to say whether he was right in saying that the authorities had some secret object in giving the prizes to native policemen in preference to European officers who had really detected the crime and that these rewards were given "for treachery to one's countrymen" and "to encourage such good deeds." The accused had explained that he was in the habit of writing in the ancient style in which Plato and other Greek philosophers wrote and that what he had here written was in answer to certain questions put to him by another persen. If the jury considered that it wes innocent and legitimate comment on the administrative measures of Government and it was not likely to excite feelings of ill-will against Government the accused was entitled to a verdict of not guilty on the point. But if they thought that the two incidents relating to the distribution of prizes and the sale of defence plans at Malta were woven together for the purpose of an insidious attack against Government with the object of bringing it into contempt they were entitled to say so. With regard to the remark made in the article in connection with the bomb-outrage that "in this case not a single particle of genuine sorrow is to be seen anywhere," his Lordship remarked that to say this of Indians was a libel. Again referring to the passage where it was suggested that there could not be independent Swaraj without wiping out the British from India, his Lordship said the accused was responsible for that passage and it was for the jury to say whether it was compatible with the liberty of the press or whether liberty here degenerated into licence.

His Lordship's summing-up had not concluded when the Court adjourned till to-day.

AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants, Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Bahadurji continued the cross-examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan.

What was the income of the Khoja offerings that came from Junagadh to Bombay? I do not know anything about it.

Why do you say that the larger part of the income was sent from Junagadh? The income came to Bombay from different parts of Kathiawar and Junagadh. The income of the countries round about Junagadh was in charge of Vazir Ismail.

The Judge: How do you say most of the income came from Junagadh? I do not know how much of the income came from there.

Continuing witness said that Shah Hassan Ali used to tell her that the income from Junagadh and Kathiawar was more than the income received from other parts of India. Whenever there was any conversation about the income from offerings, Hassan Ali Shah used to tell her, but witness did not remember the occasion. She herself sent the books to Bantwa or gave them to Habib when he came here. In the time of Hassan Ali Shah she saw books sent to Junagadh, and up to the time of Ali Shah books used to be sent to Junagadh.

Questioned as to why the rough account books of the property were sent to Bantwa, witness said they were sent to Habib in whom there was full confidence. For the last six or seven years these rough accounts were not sent, because the house of Habib was destoyed by fire. After this Aga Khan did not like to send the books there.

You know that Jangi Shah was murdered by Khojas? I know he was killed or murdered, but I do not know whether the Khojas murdered him.

Continuing witness said that members of the family of Jangi Shah told her he was murdered by the Khojas, and she had no reason to disbelieve it. She did not know the supposed reason of his murder. She never heard that the supposed reason of the murder was that Jangi Shah had published a book in which he had stated that the Aga Khan and his family were Ashnasharias. Witness did not care to enquire into this, because she was at that time in mourning like the members of the family of Jangi Shah.

Did you enquire what was the supposed reason of Hassam Shah's murder? I was not here in Bombay at that time.

Continuing witness said that when she came here she was told that the necessary enquiries were made.

Questioned as to whether Jiva Jumma, was her servant or Aga Khan's, witness said that as long she was here, he was not her servant. He was in the service of Aga Khan. Kamaria Ismail appointed him to supervise. In the absence of her son, the Khojas used to come to her on Naoroz for congratulations, but on such occasions money was not placed before her nor the ground kissed.

Questioned as to whether Dr. Gulam Hussain Chand, Rahim Muljiani and others gave her any presents, witness said that none of them had given any present.

The Judge: Are these people Ashnasharias?

Mr. Bahadurji: No. They are not in the new Jamat, but in the Aga Khan's. According to our case they are Ashnasharias.

Questioned to whether one Rahim Valli Muhamad came to her on the Naoroz or Id day, witness said he had not come at all to her on those days, but he had come once for some Persian medicine. He never placed any money before her and kissed the ground. So also with regard to Jaffer Samji Parpia, Allabux Samji, Bhimji Muhamad Bharmal, Gulam Hussain Allana and others, witness said that they had not given her any presents: no money was placed before her and no ground kissed. After the "nicca" ceremony no Khoja came to her to receive blessings in the absence of Aga Khan.

Questioned as to whether her husband, Ali Shah, did not receive any title, witness said the appellation of His Highness was given to him by Government and that was why she was called Lady Ali Shah. Further she said that she was Lady Ali Shah on account of her father and mother, who were highly connected.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

You tell us you are the grand-daughter of the Shah of Persia?—Yes.

Who is your father! My father was the Prime Minister of Fate Ali Shah, the Shah of Persia.

How do, the Bombay Government address you? Lady Ali Shah.

Mr. Inverarity said that the suggestion was monstrous and that even during the time of Hassan Ali she was known as Lady Ali Shah. The matter was therefore dropped as his Lordship was satisfied that she was more than entitled to be called Lady Ali Shah.

Continuing witness said that an Ashnashari Mahomedan would write "Aley-u-Salam" in reference to any document written by him for an Englishman or a Hindu about Kerbella and Kazamien. Kerbella, described in different ways, which mean the same. The third Imam was buried there. Mr. Moos is solicitor to the Aga Khan. Witness might have seen him in all about five or six times. She gave her proof to Mr. Moos. Hassan Ali had seven wives and Ali Shah four wives; of the latter, one was a member of the family and three strangers. Jangi Shah had two wives and Jalal Shah one wife. Akbar Shah had one wife, who was a stranger. Shabuddin Shah had one. Lutuf Ali Khan had three wives, none of them were descendants of Hassan Ali. Ahmed Aga married a descendant of Ali. Mustafa Khan had three wives, two of whom were strangers and the third a distant descendant. With regard to her 'niccanama,' witness said it did not mention the age of the bride. As a matter of fact, before she was engaged to Ali Shah, there was an offer from Jangi Shah. It was four years before her marriage to Ali Shah.

The proposal was not accepted because the mother of the witness then, said that she was not of marriageable age. During the time of Hassan Ali Shah, she went to Karachi on one occasion for 14 months, another occasion 18 months and a few days on the third occasion. She was in the best of terms with Hassan Ali. Every day in the morning Hassanl Ali used to come and see her. During the time of his illness, she used to go to him every alternate day positively. When she arrived from Karachi, the body of Hassan Ali was in the Jamatkhana. The Jamat sent a telegram to Ali Shah at Karachi which was read out in her presence. The telegram stated that Hassan Ali was dead and asked for instructions in the matter. Her husband replied that the body should be taken to the Jamatkhana. When her son was absent from Bombay, she had managed all affairs. After Ali Shah died, Mulla Sana was in charge of the property at Poona, during her time. She herself used to live order for him. She herself saw a portion of Hassan Ali's jewellery in the possession of Akbar Shah. She saw him wearing a dagger and a belt on the occasion of the circumcision ceremony of the Aga Khan. She had also seen with him a rosary of pearls and two rings.

Here correspondence from several members of the family, addressed to Lady Ali Shah requesting her for pecuniary assistance, was put in.

Continuing witness said that her husband gave her Rs. 1,20,090 to be deposited in the Bank. The suggestion that Moochulshah, on his return from Arabia, did not visit witness was entirely false. He used to go to the witness whenever there was any occasion. The suggestion that he quarrelled with her on account of the murder of Hassam Shah was entirely false. After that he used to visit witness, and pay his usual salutation to her. Hassan Ali believed in the sanctity of Imams up to the Imam Jaffer Zadng. During the life-time of Hassan Ali, Jangi Shah had no business and did not earn any money. Hassan Ali was the Imam of the Ismailis and witness produced the books Rozatus-safa, and another in support of her statement.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Jummabhoy Jan Mahomed. He said he was a merchant in hides and skins. He turned over two to three lakhs in a year in his business. He was a Khoja and a follower of the Aga Khan. His religion was Imami Ismaili since he came to the age of understanding. He regarded the Aga Khan as Hazar Imam. He know Hassan Ali and Ali Shah were Hazar Imams. It was not true that the Shiah Imami Ismaili religion was invented ten years ago. It was also not true that all Khojas were Ashnasharis and believed in the twelve Imams. Since he was eight years old, he has been attending the Jamatkhana. Doowa was repeated there three times a day. It was recited in Hassam Ali's time, so also in Ali Shah's time.

[Witness here produced a copy of the Doowa recited in Hassan Ali's time.]

Continuing witness said that the difference between the Doowas was that in the time of Hassan Ali, he was the last Imam mentioned in it. His number was 46. In Ali Shah's time his name was mentioned as the 47th Imam. In the present Aga Khan's time his name was mentioned as the 48th Imam. There was also a recitation of the name of Pirs. When the followers assemble at the Jamatkhana, Mukki Kamari leads the Doowa, and in the Doowa recited at present, the names of the 48 Imams were recited. With regard to Pirs only a few names were recited. In the Doowa, the name of Hazar Imam was mentioned 17 times; the Ali referred to therein was Alla which no Ashnashari would refer to. It was not true that the Khoja followers of the Aga Khan would regard him as a Pesh Imam. It was absolutely false. (Witness here exclaimed how could our Imam be called a Pesh Imam. Pesh Imams are servants on salary and who lead the prayer and do the work of the Musjid. He slaughters the fowls for which he gets an anna or a half.)

Continuing witness said that after the Doowa was over, the Gnans were recited in the Jamatkhana and he knew that since he came to the age of understanding, The Gnans of Pir Sudduruddin and Kabiruddin were recited. He knew the Talsufra ceremony which took place after the Gnans were over. Witness then described the Talsufra ceremony and said that in this auction the person paying the money used to say that this was the property of Hazar Imam. Witness said he had bought at these auctions. People used to pay higher value for it because it was the Mehmami of the Hazar Imam. Talsufra has been going on during the time of three Aga Khans. For some years past in the Bombay Jamatkhana, Syed Mustafali used to lead the Doowa and before him his father. In the Jamatkhana Khojas used to drink water mixed with Kerbella dust, especially on the new moon day. On that occasion money was paid to the Hazar Imam.

Questioned as to why these payments were made, witness said they were for the purpose of getting 'sawab.' Witness said that a Panjabhoy meant special Moorids. He was a Wednesday Panjabhoy, by that he meant he was one of those who assembled in large numbers at the Jamatkhana for the purpose of prayer, on that day. After these prayer meetings, payments were made for the Hazar Imam. These payments were voluntary. There were many other occasions in which payments were made for the Hazar Imam, such as on the occasion of births, marriages, deaths, etc. Witness here mentioned the customary amounts paid on these occasions which differed materially from what Koochuksha had given. With reference to death, the summer 'charata' ceremony was performed on the occasion of which also payment was made for the Hazar Imam. No special Doowa was said over the grave of the followers of the Aga Khan. The "talkin" contaning the names of the twelve Imams was never said over them. The object of making these payments was to get 'sawab.' Witness said that he had paid Dasoen, one eighth of his income. Besides payments made at the Jamatkhana, payments were also made to the Hazar Imam in person. This has been going on ever since witness could remember. These payments were made to Hazar Imam alone. They were not intended for the benefit of his whole family.

It was not true that the followers look upon Koochukshah as holy as Hazar Imams; no member of the family, in fact, is looked upon as sacred except the Hazar Imam. Offerings were paid to Hazar Imam because they were taught so in the Gnans. These offerings were for his exclusive use and not for the members of the family. It was not true that the Khojas put the Koran on their heads. They put smal labels called Pauchtaus. The night of the Ramzan was the anniversary of the night in which Hazarat Ali was wounded. If the Hazar Imam was present he would give religious instruction and ask us to place the label on our head and repeat the names of the Pauchtau ten times which they do likewise.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

A POLICEMAN'S COMPLAINT.

In the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Tribhovan Karsan, and Bhura Pranhashankar, with assaulting Daji Narayen, policeman No. 1838 D., on Sunday night, in Falkland Road, with intent to prevent him from discharging his duty. Mr. H. V. Athavle, Pleader, defended the accused. The policeman was in plain clothes; the accused knocked at the door of a house. He told them to go away; they asked him who he was. He said he was a policeman. Then the first accused hit him with his fist in the right eye. The policeman seized him, when the second accused similarly hit him in the left eye. Both the accused were arrested. The accused denied the charge, and said the policeman had assaulted them. One of the accused had lost a silver ornament in the struggle. The Magistrate observed that the policeman was not justified in stopping the accused from knocking at the door of the house at such a late hour in the night; but he was wrong in arresting them, and he had acted in excess of his authority, without a complaint being made. The policeman was not prevented from doing any of his duty; he had acted high-handedly and with violence, and if in return he got blows, the offence could only be regarded as trivial. Besides, the two accused were kept in custody. Bails, the Magistrate was informed, were offered, but were not accepted. His Worship hoped there was a satisfactory explanation for all this. The accused were warned and discharged.

THE MAIDAN DISTURBANCE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Superintendent Stanford charged (1) Waman Yeshwant, (2) Dondu Narayen, (3) Jethalal Chunilal, (4) Mahadeo Balkrishna, (5) Jethsehanker Keshavji, (6) Ramchandra Jagannath and (7) Manilal Kanchanlal with knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons after it had been commanded to disperse. Mr. Motiwalla, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the second accused; Mr. Shah, Pleader, for the third accused; Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, for the fifth accused and Mr. D. M Thakore, Pleader, for the seventh accused.

Some more witnesses for the defence were examined, after which the pleaders addressed the Court and his Worship reserved decision till to-morrow

ALLEGED TOUTING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing of the notice-matter was proceeded with in which Sokar Anandrao Kothare was, at the instance of Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, called upon to show cause why he should not be declared a tout. Mr. L. DeSouza, Pleader, appeared for Mr. Haveliwalla. Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, defended.

Mr. Talyarkhan in his address said that the respondent could not be legally held to be an habitual tout unless it was proved by evidence of independent witnesses. There was not a particle of evidence to prove that the respondent was a habitual tout; on the contrary it was proved that he was Mr. Desai's clerk, getting Rs. 30 a month. If the Section were construed strictly, there was no evidence of touting. What evidence there was went to show that the respondent was Mr. Desai's clerk and attempted to get work for his master; that did not constitute an offence under the Section.

Mr. DeSouza said that the trend of evidence showed that the respondent was a tout; it did not matter whether he was paid by the month, the week, the day or for a case.

Mr. Desai objected to Mr. DeSouza's remarks about the payments in question. He challenged Mr. DeSouza to prove his statement.

Mr. DeSouza said that there was no doubt that the respondent had no other occupation but that of prowling about the Court in search of cases. Of course, Mr. Desai was not responsible for the misdeeds of his clerk.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ILLICIT SALE OF "CHANDUL."

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cooverji Kothawala, Abkari Department, charged Aga Mahomed Zainul Abadeen, a Mogul, with possessing and abetting the sale of "chandul" without a license. The evidence showed that on receiving certain information the Inspector, accompanied by Mr. Pettigara of the Bombay Detective Police, proceeded to Bhendy Bazar, and sent a man with marked coins to the accused's shop to buy the drug. After the sale was effected, the shop was raided and a search was made. Ninety-five tolas of "chandul" was found. The Magistrate convicted the accused of both the charges and fined him Rs. 450, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment. Sulleman, the servant of the accused, who actually sold the drug, was fined Rs. 15.

CHEATING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Inspector Favel charged T. H. Durnford with cheating on three different occasions Messrs Paterson and Co in respect of liquors valued at Rs. 75. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one day's simple imprisonment on each charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each charge, in default to undergo 15 days' imprisonment on each charge.

THE PRICES OF BOOKS.

Curious American Decision.

American publishers are protesting loudly because the United States Supreme Court has decided that publishers holding a copyright cannot for that reason fix the price at which a book must be sold. Copyright holders wanted to be in the same position as patentees who are able to declare at what price their inventions shall be sold. This aspiration is now knocked on the head.

The publishers claimed that certain big stores in New York are actually selling copyright books ten per cent. below the publishers' minimum prices, with the result that other stores, and small book-dealers, upon whom the trade relies chiefly for keeping a free market in books, sold practically none. The big stores in question secured a great advertisement from their book sales, which brought numerous people to them, many folks entertaining the idea that the same philanthropic system of reduction of ten per cent. below the usual price prevailed throughout the business. The publishers tried by combination to restrain the offending stores refusing to sell books to any retailers who did not consent to sell at a minimum price, but the stores in question still got the copytight books somewhere, and still sell them ten per cent. cheaper. This cutting policy, the Court says, is legal.

According to some publishers the decision is to be regretted, because the small dealers are gradually driven from business by the big stores, which can afford to make sensational reductions in some departments for the sake of advertisement generally. In plain English they can make up on the swings what they lose on the rounabouts. Most of the stores signed a circular promising not to sell below the publishers' minimum and they have kept to that undertaking generally, but the excessive cutting policy of one establishment, they declare, makes it bad for all.

One leading publisher, Mr. F. A. Stokes, asked whether it was not the publishers' idea not so much to secure a legal minimum, but their own price for every copyright work, replied, "Certainly not.' Some of the stores, however, assert that the publishers seek such a prerogative; others refused to discuss the situation, declaring that it was difficult to understand precisely what the Supreme Court has decided, and that they must wait a while.

In the meantime many small dealers are declaring that the big stores are driving them out of business, and that book buyers are suffering because many of the stores only keep their book department going for a few months in the year, during which they skim the cream of the business and make it unprofitable for the smaller business, which are run throughout the year.

The recommendations of the Committee which has been sitting at Simla in connection with the recruitment of the clerical services of the Government of India will be published shortly.

Those interested in the study of Sanskrit literature will be glad to hear of the publication of a commentary on Madana's "Pari jatamanjari" by Pundit Lakshmana Suri. It has been printed at Leipsig at the cost of Dr. E. Hultzsch, formerly Epigraphist to the Government of Madras and now Professor of Sanskrit at the Halle University. Copies may be had at the British India Press, Byculla, Bombay. The commentary occupies only nineteen pages but is learned and to the point. Pundit Lakshmana Suri was lately the recipient of a handsome donation from the Government of Madras for his brilliant version of Bana's "Kadambari."

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

P. C.—We have no room for correspondence on this subject at the present time.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND EXPANSION.

THE reply of the Improvement Trust to Government on the subject of the Expansion of Bombay would be remarkable if only for its record of work done since the establishment of that body. The bare statement that something approaching ten miles of new streets have been laid out conveys no idea of the extent of the work the Trust has accomplished. To appreciate it thoroughly we must have known the slums and tumbledown, ramshackle buildings which have given place to handsome premises, and the narrow malodorous gulleys which have been transformed into magnificent roads and avenues. Most people of course know Princess Street and from it attempt to form an idea of the work the Trust has accomplished, but to gain anything like an adequate conception it is necessary to penetrate into the native town, to visit Nagpada, Mandvi, Koliwada, Nowroji Hill, Agripada and other localities known scarcely by name to the average European. Few people knew these localities before the Improvement Trust commenced operations. Fewer still have visited them since their wonderful transformation, for of late years—since plague first made its appearance—the visits of Europeans to the bazaar have been less frequent than formerly. Scientifically constructed, fine-looking *chals* have taken the places of *kutcha* huts, and further afield stately residences have sprung up where waste land lay and was devoted to the accumulation of rubbish and all manner of uncleanliness. We could have sympathised with the Trust if, in its reply to Government, it had expressed the desire to proceed with the improvement and development of the city in its own way—especially as that way has avoided all conflict with prejudices and vested interests and has proceeded so far without causing the slightest friction.

The Improvement Trust has, however, sent in a full and complete answer to the questions put to it and other public bodies, and one which will prove helpful to Government in arriving at a final conclusion as to the best lines on which to carry out the further expansion of Bombay. On the strength of its experience in the Colaba Reclamation the Trust favours further experiments hereafter in the reclamation of Back Bay with a view to providing room for residential quarters for the well-to-do, but points out that extension in future would require a new line of sea-walling rendering that first constructed useless, and the Trustees are accordingly of opinion that any further reclamation undertaken should extend to the ultimate line of sea-walling at once, this being the only means of ensuring reasonable economy of cost. A reclamation of this extent would, it is believed, afford some two millions square yards for building purposes in addition to large areas for recreation, but a scheme of this magnitude would, in the opinion of the Board, be beyond the immediate needs of the City. As far as the provision of better class residences is concerned, it is believed that a comparatively small additional area so developed would meet all requirements for many years to come and might effect some lowering of rents by reducing the value of land, a result which would re-act on the success of any such scheme. This is a subject upon which engineers may differ, so it is hardly one on which the lay mind can pass judgment.

The Trust favours expansion in the north of the Island, having already two extensive projects on the way for that purpose, and makes some practical suggestions as to the best means of appropriating the Mahim Woods to residential requirements. The Trustees would prefer to proceed with this scheme rather than further reclamation from the sea at the present time, and raise a protest against the Railway Companies being permitted to erect factories at Dadar-Matunga as they hold that the further building of works of any kind within the limits of the island should be discouraged on sanitary grounds. As to communications the Trustees place on record the fact that they recognize that the full value of the projected suburbs in the north of the island cannot be realised without increased facilities for direct and rapid communication with the business quarters, and their policy hitherto has been to advance this on every possible opportunity. In the suburban schemes from Sion to Dadar they have provided for a wide avenue following the line of Vincent Road, and in their Parel Street scheme they have provided for the continuation of this wide artery down to the old Tramway terminus at the junction of Parel and Suparibaugh roads. The Improvement scheme for East Agripada provides for the necessary widening of Parel Road within the limits of that scheme on the north side of the Byculla Bridge (Guzri Bazaar), and where Sandhurst Road crosses Parel Road, the Board are, within the limits of the scheme, making that road 120 feet in width. Similarly, the Improvement scheme which has been prepared for the represented area of Memonwada but which has not as yet been considered by the Board, allows for the Parel Road between the Imamwada and Pydhonie being widened to 120 feet. Still the Trustees favour the widening of Abdul Rehmon Street and have it on the list of their own projects of improvement, together with others which are duly set forth in their letter. With regard to railway communications their recommendations are perhaps not so satisfactory as might have been expected. They would retain the line to Churchgate Street, but, even at the inconvenience of residents on their reclamation, would lop off the section which runs to Colaba terminus. As to how they would accommodate the Railway Company at Churchgate Street they offer no suggestion, apparently pinning their faith to a dream of overhead or underground electric railways which may or may not be realised. No one ever expects to see underground railways in Bombay, or if he does he is doomed to disappointment. If the present line remains it would be necessary to effect a little reclamation at Churchgate for sidings. But the railway problems generally seem no nearer solution through any of the numerous replies and suggestions which have been sent in to Government. Finally the Trustees disclaim any desire to be pecuniarily responsible for any of the works beyond those they themselves consider necessary to fulfil their own responsibilities, and in that doubtless they are wise.

JAPANESE AT OXFORD.

THE announcement this morning that the trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund have approved the inauguration of a lectureship for the Japanese Language and Literature is the most interesting item sent forth by professorial Oxford for a long time. When one comes to think of it, it is rather late in the day for the language and lore of the enterprising Japanese to have an exponent at Oxford considering that some perhaps less useful languages have been established there time out of mind. Celtic, for instance, has not only long had a chair at the Premier University, but that chair has for, over thirty years been filled by one man—Sir John Rhys, the Principal of Jesus. Chinese, too, is almost an archaic study at Oxford. Even the ancient language of the Parsees has a representative at Oxford, Mr. L. H. Mills, whose many works on the Sacred Books of the East were translated into Gujerati by Mr. Palonji Madan, having been Professor of Zend Philology at Oxford for a decade past. Sanskrit, of course, has its exponents at both Oxford and Cambridge, and at Dublin and Edinburgh, while even Durham, St. Andrews and Glasgow have their professors of Hebrew. Curiously enough, Oxford and Cambridge both have two chairs in Arabic. Oriental languages, as might be expected, appeal only to a limited section of the undergraduates, and last year the Syriac prize at Oxford had no candidate for it, while, curiously enough, the Chinese prize was won by Mr. Yamaski, a Japanese. In regard to the more popular languages of the West, Oxford is peculiar in being the only English University having a Chair in Russian. Dublin, besides being the only British residential University which has a chair in Hindustani—although Oxford has a Reader—has a Professor of Irish, which is justified by the fact that there are still twenty thousand sons of Erin who know that language only, and cannot read, write or speak English. As there are more than two thousand Englishmen in Japan—nearly as many as all the other Europeans in Japan put together—and as the number is likely to increase, and as the richer Japanese themselves are going to Europe for their education more and more every year, the lectureship in Japanese at Oxford should be a very useful institution. Oxford will, we believe, have the distinction of being the first of the English residential universities to give an incentive to the study of Japanese, but Oxford cannot claim credit for an academical innovation, as a chair in Japanese has long existed in London University, and has been of late filled in King's College by Mr. Longford, who for thirty-three years was British Consul in the Land of the Rising Sun. London has of course necessarily specialized in languages, and even Marathi, Bengali and Telugu have their several professers. The Professorship of Chinese, by the way, will shortly be vacant, as Sir Walter Hillier, the present occupant of the chair, is returning to the East as Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government.

THE FAMINE RETURNS.

THE coming of the monsoon is easily seen in the figures relating to famine in the season and crop reports for the week ending on June 27. In British India the total number of persons on relief was less than a million and very much less than the number in the United Provinces a few weeks ago. In this latter division the total was 870,950, a decrease of over eighty-five thousand in a week, and the numbers may be expected to show an even larger decrease this week. One of the noticeable features is the increase in the number on gratuitous relief, but this is easily accounted for as those who have left works to return to their own land have been forced to go on gratuitous relief until such time as their crops are beginning to return some value for their labour. This, too, was felt on the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur where in the week the number on relief rose from 7,847 to 11,587 and the number on works decreased from 9,045 to 7,547. In the Punjab the decrease was about a thousand, there being no gratuitous relief, and in Bengal the decrease was, in both kinds, totally about four thousand. In Bombay alone was there an increase of 257, but the figures are not yet high and the recent rain which promises to continue and extend its area should check any tendency to further rise by further decreasing the number of persons on works in districts such at Nasik and Ahmednagar where, at the date of the report, little or no rain had fallen. In the Central India States the decrease was approximately six thousand and the total decrease in all reporting districts was 97,974; so that the number now on relief of both kinds in India is 1,073,241, of which considerably less than half is represented on works.

POONA TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION AND PICKETING.

His Excellency the Governor gave an eminently satisfactory reply to a deputation of the Poona Temperance Society, on Monday, which brought before him three important questions. The first of these had to do with the departmental management of liquor shops, the second with picketing and the third with the number of licenses. As to the first and third His Excellency gave answers such as the deputation desired. On the second Sir George Clarke gave the Association to understand that picketing would on no account be tolerated. He described it as a direct interference with the liberty of the subject, which in Poona certainly would have the appearance of class legislation, that it would in many places inevitably, and in all places probably, lead to breaches of the peace and to prosecutions which we all desire to avoid, that it cannot permanently promote the object the Association has in view, and that it may help to defeat that object. "I sincerely hope," added His Excellency, "that you will not regard this as the arbitrary decision of an alien Government which does not sympathize with your valuable Association. There is not a capital in Europe where picketing would be allowed for a moment." And we are glad to find that sufficient evidence has been furnished to prove to His Excellency's satisfaction that the statements we published as to the extent of offensive picketing carried on were in no way exaggerated.

THE sad news has reached Quetta that Captain R. L. Hagger, Indian Medical Service, was accidentally killed yesterday while pigsticking at Jacobabad.

LADY LOCKE ELLIOT arrived at Simla yesterday afternoon and is a guest at Viceregal Lodge.

A BAR dinner was held at Peliti's, Calcutta, on Saturday, the guest of the evening being Mr. S. P. Sinha, Advocate-General, Bengal. Mr. N. G. Apcar presided.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury resumed the trial of Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Kal," a Marathi weekly newspaper, published in Poona, on charges laid under sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting ill feelings between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. For nearly four hours the accused addressed the Judge and jury, urging that no feeling of disloyalty or disaffection actuated him when he wrote his articles, and that his sole object was the good of his countrymen. Mr. Justice Davar's address to the jury, in summing up the whole case, occupied about an hour and a half, but as his lordship had much more to say, the court adjourned till 11-30 a. m. today.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE MARATHON RACE.

Sullivan and the World's Championship.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The entries for the purely athletic events at the Olympic Games number over 1,200, which conveys an idea of what a great gathering it will be. Some people are inclined to think the games will not be quite the success one hopes for. Undoubtedly the very big track is against the interest of the spectators but when the games start, and the pick of the world's athletes are meeting our own cracks, the general public will no doubt support the festival, even if the regular followers of athletics are lukewarm. We shall no doubt gain some insight as to what to expect by the attendance at the English A. A. A. championships on July 4th and which meeting will probably attract many of the athletes here for the Olympiad.

THE MARATHON RACE.

The entry for the Marathon Race numbers 72, the British Isles, Canada and the United States having entered the full complement of a dozen each. Sweden has nominated 7, Holland 5, South Africa 4, and Australasia 3, while the other nations represented are Greece, Finland, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Denmark and Hungary. It is a surprise to find France unrepresented, particularly as a Frenchman won at Paris in 1900. One of the Canadian entrants, by the way, is H. Lawson, an old North of England champion and his friends here will be glad to renew acquaintance. We also expected to see Tom Coley of Birmingham among the representatives of Canada, but his name is missing.

Writing of Canadian athletes, some of the performances at the try-outs, held at Montreal and Toronto, show that the over-seas Britishers ought to be very much to the fore in keeping the Empire's flag flying. R. Kerr (and presumably Lukeman) will be the star sprinters, while McDonald's hop, step and jump of 46ft., Bricker's long jump of 23ft 2 1/2 inches, Archibald's pole vault of 12ft. 5 inches and Walsh's hammer throw of 161ft. 5 inches show that the United States athletes will have no soft thing in these events. Besides this, Sibert's 400 metres run in 49 4/5 secs. and Budde's 800 metres in one minute 58 8/5 secs. show that these runners will be worthy representatives of the Empire.

THE UNITED STATES TRIALS.

The performances at the try-outs held at Philadelphia for the Eastern States might instill false hope to Britishers, did they overlook certain important particulars. It must be remembered that several cracks did not compete, just as we saw in our own trials. On this account the hurdles, 100 metres, shot put, long jump and hammer throwing winning performances must not be taken as the best we may expect from our cousins. Further particulars of the 400 metres hurdles show that Bacon only beat Hillman a foot and that the time was 55 4-5 secs. and not 55 secs. as cabled. Still, it is hard to see where we can find a man likely to get near this. L. A. Burton has strained his leg and Groenings is not a quarter man, though both are probably equal to getting inside Denshaw's English record of 57 4-5 secs.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CRACKS.

Some of the South African Olympic athletes took part in the Essex Beagles sports at the Stadium on Saturday, but they are not yet forward enough in their training to do themselves justice. G. J. Duffy was given a yard start in the "100" but was only third in his heat to S. G. Wheeler (9 1/4 yards) who was second in the final (run in 102-5secs.), so he is a long way below his form at present. Duffy did, however, help the Standard Bank of South Africa to win the Inter Banks relay race at the Crystal Palace, and from the amount of work he is doing he ought to soon improve. D. A. Stupart was pulled back a couple of yards for his win at the Polytechnic Harriers meeting and this time he was unable to gain a place. Nor did C. Heffron get nearer than eighth in the open mile, in which his start was 50 yards, and the time 4 mins. 20 1/5 secs. P. T. Freylinck met with more success in the half-mile cycle race and gained second prize. He was allotted 20 yards and only lost first place by a foot to W. J. Bailey, 15 yards, a coming champion. Writing about South African athletes, some misunderstanding has arisen in regard to W. A. Shee of the Salford Harriers who, having been born at Port Elizabeth, offered to run for South Africa. Mr. A. Raiman and the rest of the South Africans desired him to come to London to train with the other members of the team, but this Shee could not see his way to do on account of his business. Because of this he may not represent the country of his birth, which is a pity, as he is certainly the best runner at three or five miles that South Africa has ever produced.

A BIT MIXED.

The Olympic Games will appear a bit confusing in some respects to many people on account of the mix-up in regard to representatives. For instance—Shee, a South African, is a well known Salford Harrier; Heffron, a native of England, will run for South Africa; Hellstrom, of the London A. C., will represent Sweden; Barker, an old English athlete, will represent Canada: J. J. Daly, of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, will do duty for the British Isles; Guy Haskins of Pennsylvania and the half and one mile Inter-Collegiate champion of the United States will be one of the Australasian team, and G. Lind of the Salford Harriers will represent Russia. In addition many of the United States athletes are British born.

WONDERFUL CYCLING.

G. A. Olley's latest record breaking performance of riding from Land's End to John O'Groats in three days five hours 20 mins., is about the finest thing ever accomplished in the way of an unpaced cycle record. Not only did he beat Welsh's record by 2 hours 44 mins., but he also cut G. P. Mill's paced record (created in 1894) by 29 mins. The merit of the new record is enhanced by the adverse circumstances Olley had to battle against for many miles. The wind and rain, while crossing the Grampians, was very severe and that the Wimbledon real estate agent prevailed testified to his great determination and stamina. The performance must again draw further attention to food reform, as Olley eats no meat at all. He is not a teetotaller, however, and had a stimulant in the form of champagne to help him over the last stage of all.

BOXING.

The Burns v. Squires match at Paris served to bring out two points very much. One was that Squires is a game and determined boxer and that he is a far better man than many people thought after the manner Burns knocked him out on the 4th of July of 1907. The second point was the generalship of Burns, who when he found that long range fighting suited his rival, went in close and tried his famed half arm blows. At this he is a past master and some of his knock out blows do not travel more than eight or nine inches. During the first five rounds Squires made a brave showing, but directly Burns went in close, so that the Australian could not deliver a blow with his full weight behind it, the appearance of the contest underwent a change. The seventh round almost finished Squires and Burns was quick to see his advantage, so that directly they faced each other for the eighth round, he went for his man in grim earnest. A heavy right arm blow on the heart staggered Squires and this was followed up with a left on the chin which knocked the Australian out, and it was some minutes before he came round again. Squires deserved the fine applause that greeted his efforts and he certainly made the best showing against Burns since the latter arrived here from the States.

WAS SULLIVAN WORLD'S CHAMPION?

If the ordinary "man in the street" were asked if John L. Sullivan was ever the heavy weight champion of the world the answer would probably be yes. This, however, is not correct, for while the Boston man, when in his prime, was no doubt the best glove fighter in the world, he never actually won the world's championship. He fought Charlie Mitchell for the title at Chantilly (France) in March of 1888 and agreed on a draw after 39 rounds. In this he was lucky, for had Mitchell's hands not given out he would probably have beaten the American. A year later Sullivan beat Jake Kilrain in 75 rounds at Groenport, U. S. A., but the highest authorities have always held that this was for the American championship and not the world's championship. Kilrain had previously fought a draw with Jem Smith, and to have won the championship of the world it would have been necessary for Sullivan to beat Mitchell, which he did not do.

THE TURF.

Still another fine sportsman in the Earl of Derby has joined the great majority. The deceased won upwards of £119,000 in stakes during his racing career, his best season being in 1906 when he headed the list of winning owners with a total of £33,926. Keystone II, Bridge of Canny, Chaucer, Glacis and Pellesson were some of the animals he owned, the first named winning the Oaks in 1906. The new Earl is also a keen supporter of the Turf and since 1895 he has been a member of the Jockey Club.

RACING.

The form of the French three-year-olds appears to be just as much mixed as our own and there was another turn up in the Grand Prix on Sunday. Medeah was expected to win, but failed to gain a place and the victory of Northeast over the favourites gave Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt unexpected pleasure, the son of Perth and Nordenfield being one of his own breeding. To many men such a stake as 14,527 sovs., with 800 sovs. extra, as breeder of the winner, would be very welcome, but of course Mr. Vanderbilt is in the fortunate position of not having to worry about money.

ROYAL ASCOT.

The weather was far from pleasant on the first and second days of the Ascot meeting and somewhat spoilt the function from the ladies' point of view. Fortunately matters were better for the Gold Cup Day, when the scene was indeed a brilliant one. As anticipated, the Gold Cup was almost a walk over for the White Knight, this splendid stayer winning by two lengths from Radium and four others—without having been touched by whip or spur. This makes the second success in the race for it will be remembered Eider was disqualified after dead heating with the English horse last year. It is expected that the White Knight will run at Goodwood and Doncaster and possibly in the Cesarewitch, after which he will be retired to the stud. His fee has not yet been decided on, but it may be mentioned that sixteen nominations have already been applied for.

Another feature of the Ascot meeting was the return to form of Polar Star, which at last looks like doing something to correspond with his two-year-old days. The performance of Pillo in the Gold Vase makes this smart son of Raeburn and Golden Horn look to be very near the top of the tree among our three-year-olds. A year ago he won a selling race at Lincoln and was acquired by Mr. Torterolo for 430 guineas. Ultimately he passed into the possession of Mr. Buchanan for £4,000 and it is probable that times that sum might be now obtained for him. Tortzrolo appears to get the best out of the colt and he has now ridden him to victory in five consecutive races. Still another splendid winner at Ascot was Americus Girl which defeated Prospector, Bracelet and others in the Fern Hill Stakes. Lesbia also returned to winning form by beating seven rivals in the Coronation Cup. The defeat of Rhodora in the Fiftieth Ascot Biennial Stakes was a big upset, White Eagle winning from six rivals. Llangwin also further distinguished himself by winning two events and the third in the Derby appears to be coming on well.

CRICKET.

Many of my readers are no doubt interested in cricket and as the season is now fairly advanced the performances of the leaders with bat and ball may be of some interest. From the appended it will be seen that while amateurs are very much to the fore at batting, the professionals have matters nearly all their own way in the other department.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Runs.	H. S.	Not out.	Average.
G. L. Jessop ...	10	502	143	1	55·77
J. N. Crawford ...	16	750	232	1	50·00
P. F. Warner ...	14	529	110	3	48·09
Hirst ...	16	623	128	3	47·92
R. A. Young ...	11	516	106	0	46·90
Tyldesley ...	15	615	166	1	43·92

BOWLING.

	Wickets.	Runs.	Average.
Haigh ...	69	543	7·86
Wass ...	45	471	10·46
Hirst ...	67	768	11·38
Relf (A. E.) ...	49	583	11·87
G. S. Hayward...	33	410	12·42
Smith (W.C.) ...	53	689	13·00

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

When the mid-week fixtures ended, three counties retained an unbeaten record, they being Yorkshire, Middlesex and Sussex. The two last named played a draw at Lords and the feature of the closing stage was the batting of Killick and the Jam of Nawanagar, who made 101 and 78 respectively. At the time of writing Middlesex and Yorkshire teams are trying conclusions at Lords and this match is likely to have a big bearing on the championship. Sussex ought to do well this season, as besides the assistance of the Jam of Nawanagar, it is expected that C. B. Fry will be back in the next week.

GOOD PERFORMANCE.

G. L. Jessop distinguished himself by making two separate centuries in the Gloucestershire and Somerset match, and his 133 in the second innings was made in one hour and a half. Then we saw Rhodes at his best against Northamptonshire, the Yorkshireman playing a fine innings of 140. Another centurian this week was Bowell of Hants, who made 156 against Somerset. Some of the bowlers have also been very busy and it was the trundling of Rushby and Lees that was mainly responsible for the innings victory of Surrey over Lancashire at Manchester. In the first innings Rushby took 6 wickets for 37 and Lees 3 for 25, while in the second Lees got 5 for 79. Another fine performance was that of Wyatt of Hampshire, who took 6 wickets for 31 against Somerset.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Remarkable golf was seen in the first and second rounds of the open championship at Prestwick. James Braid distinguished himself by doing the first round in 70, but the new record only lasted an hour, as Gray of Littlehampton returned a score of 68. Braid's 73 in the second round, as against 79 by Gray, enabled him to show the way at the half way stage with a total of 142, Gray 147, A. Herd 148, D. Kennell 149 and T. Ball 149 coming next. Massey the champion totalling 151. Braid did the third round to-day in 77 (in spite of an 8) at the third or Cardinal hole and when all had finished the round he led with a total of 219, R. Kay (225), T. Ball (225), D. Kennell (226), A. Herd and A. Massey (227) coming next. Thus Braid started the final round with an advantage of 5 strokes and everyone recognised his chance of winning was an exceptional one, and he proved successful.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR MR. FARMAN.

Ten Thousand Francs for a Quarter of an Hour.

ELEVEN MILES IN TWENTY MINUTES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

The aeroplane experts, Mr. Farman and M. Blereot, competed in Paris yesterday for a prize of ten thousand francs to be awarded to the first aeroplane flying for a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Farman flew for twenty minutes twenty seconds, covering eleven miles.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY.

Government Overthrown.

DR. NAVERO PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A revolution has broken out in Paraguay and the Government has been overthrown after severe fighting.

The Ministers have taken refuge in the Argentine Legation.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Dr. avero has been proclaimed President of Paraguay. He is practically Dictater.

The causes and details of the revolution are obscure.

[Dr. Emiliano Gonzlez Navero, who has been proclaimed President, was the Vice-President of the little Republic which now finds itself in the throes of a political upheaval. The deposed President, General Berrigno Ferreira, was raised to the Presidency on 25th November 1906 and was to have held office till 1910.]

A PAPAL DECREE.

England no Longer a Missionary Land.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

A Papal Decree has been issued reforming the organisation and working of the different Congregations.

Great Britain, Canada, Holland and the United States are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Propaganda, being no longer considered as missionary lands.

JAPANESE STUDY AT OXFORD.

New Lectureship Inaugurated.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund have approved the inaugural[illegible] a lectureship for the Japanese language and [illegible]erature.

THE MINERS EIGHT HOURS BILL.

Second Reading Adopted.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Commons last evening the second reading of the Miners Eight Hours Bill was adopted by 390 votes against 120.

CHANNEL SWIM.

Failure at the Last Mile.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The first Channel swim of the season took place yesterday, when Jabez Wolffe, after swimming 35 miles in thirteen hours 47 minutes, gave up within a mile of the French coast.

DEATH OF SIR HAROLD DEANE.

After an Operation.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Sir Harold Deane underwent a serious operation on Saturday and now lies in a critical condition.

LATER.

The death is announced of Sir Harold Deane.

[Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Arthur Deane, whose death at the early age of 54 will be sincerely mourned throughout India, was the son of the Reverend Henry Deane, and was born on 1st April 1854. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School. He entered the Indian Army in 1874, joining the Indian Staff Corps three years later. Sir Harold received his baptism of fire in 1879-80, when he went through the Second Afghan War, at the termination of which he was posted to the Andamans as District Superintendent of Police, which post he held till 1895. He subsequently entered the Punjab Commission and served as Assistant and Deputy Commissioner. In 1895, as a recognition of his abilities, Sir Harold was appointed Chief Political Officer with the Chitral Relief Force, subsequently becoming Political Officer at Malakand. The venue of his political career was then transferred to Kashmir, as Political Resident, where he remained until 1901, when the Government of India, on the creation of the New Frontier Province, offered him the Chief Commissionership, which appointment he held till the time of his death. Last month, owing to failing health, which was due to the arduous duties in connection with the recent frontier expeditions, Sir Harold went home on leave where, as Reuter informs us, he succumbed to an operation. As a reward for his valued services Sir Harold was created, in 1906, a Knight Commander of the Star of India. In 1880 Sir Harold married Mary Gertrude, daughter of General John Roberts.]

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Admiralty's Contemplated Action.

LORD BERESFORD'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

Rumours are current in the Lobby that the Admiralty contemplates a decisive step regarding the strained relations between Lord Charles Beresford and the naval authorities.

LATER.

The dissenions in the Navy are the general theme of discussion.

The papers comment most freely, some urging the supersession of Lord Charles Beresford, failing his resignation, while others denounce the intrigue against Lord Charles by the advocates of a little navy.

A correspondent informs the "Times" that Lord Charles Beresford, last week, signalled to the "Good Hope" and the "Argyll" to perform an evolution which, if obeyed, would have resulted in a collision.

Sir Percy Scott, on board the "Good Hope," signalled expressing doubt regarding the accuracy of Lord Charles Beresford's signal, which was disobeyed.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Bryan's Platform.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S POLICIES ESPOUSED.

LONDON, JULY 7.

A telegram from Denver states that Mr. Bryan's platform is summed up as a more emphatic espousal of President Roosevelt's policies than that of the Republican Convention at Chicago.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

The Tabriz Fighting.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Teheran telegraphs that Russia strongly supports the British demand for reparation on account of the disrespect shown to the British Legation.

The Shah will have to make a substantial apology.

A telegram to the "New York Herald" states that twelve thousand people have been killed in the fighting at Tabriz.

CONFERENCE OF ANGLICAN BISHOPS.

Christian Faith and Modern Thought.

LONDON, JULY 6.

At the opening of the private Conference of Anglican Archbishops and Bishops throughout the world, at Lambeth Palace, to-day, the Bishop of Calcutta spoke on the Christian Faith and its relations to Modern Thought.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Last News from Gartok

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

With reference to the enquiry made from Home about Dr. Sven Hedin, I learn that the Government of India last heard from him last November. He was then at Gartok in Western Tibet and was going on to Kotan for the winter. At the end of November he wrote from Gartok to the authorities at Leh saying he hoped to visit that place this summer. The silence which has since taken place is not surprising, considering the inaccessible, though not otherwise dangerous, nature of the country in which he is travelling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

With regard to the fate of Dr. Sven Hedin, the "Pioneer" states, no news has reached India respecting his movements in Tibet for the past six months or more. His last letters spoke of his being about to move northwards from the central part of the country and he was cutting down his baggage as the journey before him was difficult. Anxiety is naturally felt now as so long a period has passed without any news; but he is a traveller full of resource, and his safety need not yet be despaired.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Great Falling off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The earnings of the Indian railways to date this year are behind by nearly a crore of rupees, as compared with the corresponding period in 1907, and as the working expenses, being mostly of a permanent character, are able to show little or no corresponding reduction, the railway resources are practically reduced by this amount. Improvement, however, may be expected, now that the monsoon is coming up favourably.

RAIN IN RAJPUTANA.

Its Good Effect.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The heavy rain which has fallen in Rajputana during the past twenty-four hours will do an enormous amount of good in the region where it was badly needed.

THE Viceroy and Countess Minto dine with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab tonight and give a dinner party themselves on the 16th. Her Excellency Countess Minto opens a bazaar in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association at Simla to-day.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

BOMB CASE POSTPONED.

Chidambaram Pillai Transported.

SHORT SENTENCE A "MISPLACED LENIENCY."

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

At yesterday's hearing of the bomb case, at Alipore, some more prosecution witnesses were examined, one of whom turned hostile and Mr. Norton cross-examined him. It was decided that the case be proceeded with to-day, and on the 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th instant.

TINNEVELLY.

Chidambaram Pillai's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

Chidambaram Pillai was sentenced at Tinnevelly, to-day, to transportation for life, the maximum penalty, and Subramania Siva to transportation for 10 years.

The Judge, after passing sentence, remarked that some discrimination might be made in favour of Subramania Siva, who was a tool in the hands of the second accused, viz., Chidambaram Pillai, while the latter was a man of considerable influence, disloyal to the core, dangerous to society, and that inflicting a sentence of a few years' imprisonment awarded for sedition in the other parts of the Presidency was misplaced leniency.

In the second case in which Chidambaram was charged with the substantive offence of sedition, a similar sentence of transportation for life was passed, to run concurrently with the sentence in the first.

The Judge ordered the third case in which Chidambaram is charged with sedition to lie over.

An application was immediately put in by Mr. Sadagopa Chari for copies of the judgment with a view to an appeal.

POONA.

The Hospital Student's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

To-day, before the City Magistrate, a young Brahmin student of the Sassoon Hospital, named Anant Ganesh Karu, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Digby Davies, District Superintendent of Police, under section 5 of the Explosives Act, for being in possession of explosive materials. Accused was arrested at his house in Somwar Peth on 29th June, and was remanded pending sanction for his prosecution from Government.

Evidence of the Chief Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department was to the effect that he had searched the accused's house and found a packet containing chlorate of potash and sulphur, in addition to a printed Mutiny ballad, a couple of letters and some newspaper scraps.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Prescott, House Surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital, said that the accused had pointed out to him the bottles from which he extracted the sulphur and potash.

A Mahomedan dealer in fireworks deposed to the fact that accused visited his shop about a month ago and wanted to purchase a quarter pound of potash, which he did not sell.

After some further evidence the Magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

European Assaulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The Sub-divisional Officer, Sitamahri, was engaged, on the 2nd instant, in hearing a sensational case, in which some 20 persons are charged with having assaulted a European of Mozufferpore, Mr. T. R. Wilson, Manager of Mr. Dhanoo Lal Chowdhury, of Mozufferpore, who went to prevent some thieves cutting his employer's barley crops. While Mr. Wilson was inspecting the damage done, 30 or 40 men, armed with 'lathis," came and severely assaulted him and his peons.

The police submitted a charge sheet against four men only, but the District Magistrate summoned all the 20 accused.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Work Commenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 7.

The construction work in connection with the Sind Light Railways has commenced. Brick manufacture is proceeding at Digri. Practically all the sleepers, rails, fastenings, and other material have been received at the site of the new station.

Jamrao Junction, 5 miles east of Mirpur Khas, and work on the sidings at Jamrao Junction was commenced yesterday.

Estimating progress at the rate of about half a mile a day, the line should reach Jamesabad about the middle of August next, Digri in a month later, and Jhuda, (vis Tando Jan Mahomed) by the last week in October next.

A PRESS communique issued yesterday says that on the retirement of Mr. H. G. Keene, Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in November next, Mr. Manmatha Nath Bhattacharyya, M. A., of the enrolled list of the Finance Department, will be appointed to an Accountant-Generalship.

THE REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Government Reply to Chambers of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, has addressed the following letter to the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce:—

The question of providing, by legislation, for the registration of partnerships has been under consideration, at various times, during the last 40 years, but hitherto it has not been found possible to devise a measure suited to the peculiar conditions of business in India.

The last occasion upon which the question came under the consideration of the Government of India was in 1904, when the Bengal Chamber of Commerce submitted a draft of the legislation which it recommended. That draft Bill was approved *in toto* by the Chambers of Commerce at Madras and Karachi, and, subject to a single exception in each case was also accepted by the Upper India and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, however, took strong objection to some of its provisions and urged that it should be modified in several important respects.

The whole question was, eventually, discussed in a Conference held in February 1905, between representatives of the Government of India and Bengal and of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and it was decided that the latter should reconsider the provisions of its draft Bill regarding (1) the effect of non-registration on traders doing business in a small way, and (2) the registration of the representative of Hindu joint families.

The Government of India have now received further representations from the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and have again examined the whole question very carefully. The Chambers, however, are still unable to agree, as to the form which legislation should take, and the Bombay Chamber is so strongly opposed to some of the provisions of the revised draft Bill framed by the Bengal Chamber that it has forwarded to the Government of India a separate draft Bill, differing in several important respects from the draft Bill prepared by the latter.

I am now to offer the following observations on some of the details of the draft Bills, in regard to which the Government of India have had the advantage of the advice of the Hon'ble the late Advocate General, Bengal. I am, in the first place, to refer to the effect of the proposed legislation, on petty traders.

The draft Bill, submitted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in 1904, made no distinction between firms or partnerships of consequence and traders doing business in a small way; but proposed to make the latter, equally with the former, liable to the penalties provided for non-registration.

In its letter of the 9th May 1904 the Bombay Chamber of Commerce represented that to impose on petty traders the obligation to register their firms or partnerships would be a great and useless hardship, while at the same time it admitted that, owing to difficulties of definition, it was not easy to provide for the exemption of such partnerships from the operation of the proposed law. It suggested, however, that, in order to afford them practical exemption, provision should be inserted in the Bill, permitting any unregistered firm or partnership to use it for the recovery of debts not exceeding Rs. 500 in amount. This point was adverted to at the Conference of the Chambers of Commerce, held in January 1905, by the representative of the Bombay Chamber, who again urged strongly that such a provision should be inserted in the proposed Act. It was also discussed at the Conference which was held shortly afterwards, between representatives of Government and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, but it was then suggested that the maximum value of suits, for the recovery of debts which might be instituted by unregistered firms should be fixed at Rs. 1,000, instead of at Rs 500, as proposed by the Bombay Chamber.

The revised draft Bill submitted by the Bengal Chamber contains no provision for exempting small firms from any disability resulting from non-registration; but the Government of India have been favoured with the reasons which led the Chamber not to recommend such an exemption. Clause 18 of the draft Bill submitted by the Bombay Chamber, on the other hand, provides for the institution of suits by unregistered firms or partnerships; but no suggestion has been made by that Chamber as to the limit within which firms and partnerships should be permitted to sue. The Government of India, as at present advised, are disposed to agree with the Bombay Chamber, that an attempt should be made, in the manner suggested, to exempt small traders from any disability arising from non-registration, if any legislation on the subject is undertaken, but the limit within which trading firms should be allowed to use it without registration is a matter of importance in regard to which they do not desire to arrive at a decision without the advice of the Chambers of Commerce.

I am next to advert to the question of the exemption of single venture partnerships.

The Bill prepared by the Bengal Chamber, in 1904, provided for the exemption of these partnerships from its operation. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, however, opposed this proposal, on the ground that such an exemption would afford persons desirous of evading the provisions of the proposed Act a simple means of doing so, and urged that single ventures should be brought within the purview of the Bill.

The draft Bills now submitted by the two Chambers omit all mention of these transitory partnerships, which would thus be subject to all the provisions of the Bills, if they became law. The Government of India understand that in the Bombay Presidency, at least, association for a single venture is exceedingly common in some cases of business, and that such partnerships often afford a convenient, effective and cheap means of carrying out an undertaking.

It has been represented to them that, while it may be desirable to require a single venture partnership formed to carry out a very large contract to be registered, there are many such partnerships of substantial value the compulsory registration of which would be a distinct hardship. At the same time they recognise that there is much to be said in favour of the view that an Act from the operation of which single venture partnerships were excluded would be unsatisfactory.

I am to ask that these aspects of the case may be considered by the Chamber.

I am next to allude to the important and difficult question of the registration of firms or partnerships, either consisting wholly of an undivided Hindu family, or in which such a family is a partner or partners.

In the draft Bills submitted by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers, an attempt has been made to solve the problem by providing that in the case of such partnerships the instrument of registration shall be signed by each, and on behalf of any member who is a minor, by his legal or natural guardian. The Government of India think that, while it may be possible, in the first instance, to make an accurate entry of the members of the joint family, legislation in the form proposed is not likely to secure that the register will be kept, as the Bills contemplated, corrected up to date, as changes in the family occur from time to time. They are therefore unable to regard the suggestions made as affording a satisfactory method of dealing with the question. Both draft Bills also seem to the Government of India to be defective in certain other respects. For example, in clause 10 of both Bills it has been provided that a Registrar must satisfy himself as to the different matters referred to therein before registering a statement under clause 8 or 9, but no procedure is laid down as to the course to be adopted by him. In the order of India I understand that the intention is that the procedure which the Registrar should adopt should be described in rules to be made by the local Government under clause 23, but they doubt whether rules made under that clause could give power to the Registrar to examine any witness on oath, since such power is not given by either of the Bills. Moreover, no provision has been made for securing that the contents of the written statement referred to in clause 10 shall be true. If, however, the proposed measure is to be of practical utility it is clearly essential that the statement under clauss 8 or 9 shall be absolutely reliable as a source of information, and the Government of India consider that the absence of any such provision would render the proposed Act to a large extent ineffective. Further, no procedure is indicated whereby a person may know that the statements contained in the instrument of registration are cancelled. The Government of India do not suggest that additional powers in this direction should be given to the Registrar. Indeed, they consider it essential that the duties imposed on that officer should be as far as possible purely ministerial. They merely refer to the matters as further illustrations of the difficulties which surround the question of legislation with the view to providing for the registration of partnerships in this country.

In conclusion, I am to say that the Government of India recognise that there has been a general and continued demand for legislation on this subject and quite prepared to consider proposals for legislation. They believe, however, that it will be readily admitted that they cannot move in the matter until the several Chambers of Commerce in India are in close agreement as to the precise requirements, nor until it is conclusively shown that the difficulties with which the matter is beset can be satisfactorily overcome. They would at the same time invite the attention of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce to the provisions of Order No. 30 appended to the revised Code of Civil Procedure which will come into force on the 1st January 1909. These provisions seem to the Government of India to meet in a substantial measure the requirements of the commercial community, and they are inclined to think that it would be advisable that their effect should be watched before any special legislation on this subject is attempted.

LAW COLLEGE FOR CALCUTTA.

Governing Body and Staff Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

In a lengthy minute, published in to-day's "Statesman," Dr. Asshutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, suggests the establishment of a University Law College for Calcutta, under the management of a governing body of 12 members, constituted as follows:—The Vice-Chancellor "ex-officio" President, 3 Judges of the High Court, to be nominated by the Chief Justice, Bengal, in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, the Advocate-General, Bengal, "ex-officio," one member of the Bar, and one Vakil of the High Court, both to be nominated by the Faculty of Law, the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal the Principal of the Law College, and two Lecturers of the College, to be elected by the staff.

The College shall have a whole-time principal, who is not to be allowed to practise in the Courts; his salary to be Rs 800, a month, rising to Rs. 1,000, by annual increments of Rs. 50. There will be, in addition to the principal, one professor on Rs. 200, a month and 8 assistant professors on Rs. 150 a month. For a larger number of students, say more than 150, the staff to be proportionately increased.

THE Bill to amend the Emigration Act 1883 will be introduced at next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

The past week has been a very uneventful one. We have hardly yet settled down to one stride as far as the season proper is concerned card-board boxes in weather-proof wrappings are still arriving from London and Paris and there is quite a Bond-street block every afternoon in the neighbourhood of our big shops, accentuated, as it is at Home at the corresponding time of year, by the fact that the "roads are up." Entertainments have for the most part taken the form of dinner-parties and we have not yet reached the stage when we feel aggrieved if every hour after 4 p. m. does not provide its own amusement. The rains arrived on Thursday, but alas it was only a temporary visit and they did not come to stay, for though it rained for most of that day, we have only had a few slight showers since; however, judging by the water coming over the bund, we may expect more rain *via* the ghauts before long.

On Wednesday was played what was to have been the first of a two days' cricket match between Satara and Poona but rain prevented its being continued on Thursday. Poona went in first and were all out at 5 o'clock for 182. Captain Heath, who has distinguished himself before, made 31 before he was dismissed Satara went in with Capt Kriekenbeck and Mr. E. Marsden at the wicket and had scored 138 with ten to bat when stumps were drawn. Satara was victorious in the Badminton match against Poona, but lost the Football by three goals to love, while the Tennis which opened with some excellent games was also "drawn" because of the weather.

On Saturday and Sunday there was some good cricket again. On the former day Captain Heath, playing in a match Single vs. Married, made 54 for the Benedicts before he was bowled clean by Captain Greig who had himself made a score of 57, not out, in the first innings. On the latter day the Chenoy family played the Parsee Gymkhana, Mr. P. J. Chenoy making the fine score of 102 not out.

The Poona polo-ground is being given a rest and play is stopped there until further notice. On Wednesday Miss Clarke and H. H. the Gaikwad of Baroda, who is staying at Ganeshkhind, paid a visit to the Ladies' Club, where they were received by Mrs. Ali Akbar and Mrs. Rowlandson, the two honorary secretaries. There was a large gathering of members and the Somersets band, which is in future to play there every Friday afternoon, gave an excellent programme of music, including a so-called Indian romance "Hobomoko," the motif of which was not very obvious.

On Thursday the hounds met for a second bye-day at Khundwa Khurd and a heavy shower just before starting off gave hopes of a good scent and a good run, but the hounds were too fast for a jack who was soon put up and killed after a very short gallop. There was a large field out, including six ladies. On Sunday the meet was at Kalas, six miles away on the Alundi Road. The hounds found quickly and gave us a fast gallop over most excellent country for about twenty minutes, but the jack escaped them. Among the followers to hounds were H. H. the Gaikwad and some ladies from Kirkee who made their first appearance this season.

The opening meet is arranged for next Thursday though the place has not yet been announced. However, now-a-days when one contemplates the goodly array of motor-cars at a meet one realizes that distance is no object and the master can search for good hunting country far afield.

RECENT TRAIN WRECKING.

Pointsman Assaulted.

STORY DISBELIEVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

With reference to the determined attempt to derail the Calcutta Mail, which left Madras on Sunday night last, near the Palar Bridge, I hear that a gang of men were seen by the pointsman removing the rails, and when the latter endeavoured to stop them, the miscreants severely assaulted him, and threatened to kill him if he attempted to warn the approaching Mail.

The gang is said to consist of several common looting men, one of whom was well dressed.

An official enquiry will be opened on Thursday next at Singarayakonda regarding the derailment at the bridge near Tangaturn on the north-east branch of the Madras and S. M. Railway.

Captain C. Magniac, Deputy Agent, and Mr. A. B. Strange, Chief Engineer, who proceeded yesterday to the scene of the derailment, returned to Madras to-day. I understand they do not put much faith in the pointsman's story.

S. S. "STRATHAVON."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The steamer "Strathavon," which was reported as being at the Sandheads last Saturday with a damaged propeller, is still outside at Pilot Station. The Port Commissioner's Tug "Rescue" is in attendance and it is not known why she has not been towed into Saugor. The pilot brig "Lady Fraser" reported a severe gale yesterday, which has probably caused delay.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, 8th JULY, 1908.

The following moves in the Division are ordered:—Captain J. G. Berne, R. A. M. C., from Colaba to Ahmednagar; Captain F. J. Garland, R. A. M. C., from Ahmednagar to Colaba.

IT is rumoured that the Dorset Regiment, from Wellington, will shortly be quartered at Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

Its Early History.

[FROM A CONTRIBUTOR.]

IT would appear to be an accepted fact that the origin of the scheme of education inaugurated in India contemplated the fitting of the people of India to take part in the administration of the country. Such was never intended, no matter what may have been the intent of the Dalhousie scheme subsequently promulgated in 1854; and to elucidate this point, it is necessary to hark back to the Warren Hastings period. The principle from which flowed the various measures of educational reform was that as intelligence and virtue have invariably proved to be the grand conservative principles of society, so must the importation of superior intelligence and moral virtue be fraught with restorative energy in the case of a community or society that had practically fallen away from the dominion of both. In this connection, the theory has been propounded that good Government and good laws must always prove to be the most powerful, if not indispensable auxiliaries; but that neither or both could prevail where the great masses of the people, from lack of intelligence, are unable to appreciate their excellence, or who, from a destitution of virtue, are equally disinclined to conform to a willing and cheerful obedience. Education, therefore—a sound, wholesome, and well-regulated system of education—soon forced itself on the serious and mature thinker as the mightiest instrument of intelligence and virtue, and a power of the first magnitude as an ameliorative factor in a clustering series of measures of instructive reform.

The educational conditions that prevailed in India in 1835, according to Mr. Adam, who was appointed by Lord William Bentinck to the specially-created office of Government Commissioner for Education, were of a most deplorable character. The entire system of education, both as to subject-matter and discipline, was reported to be singularly fitted, not to invigorate but to paralyse the mental powers—not to purify and regulate but to deprave and misdirect the moral energies; while it was shewn that had the "system been as unexceptionable in its character and tendencies as it was notoriously the reverse, it was fearfully inadequate in its extent and distribution." The statistics that were formulated shewed that "in the most highly cultured district visited by the Government Commissioner, only 16 per cent. of the teachable or school-going population actually received any kind or degree of instruction at all, and in the least cultured district visited only 2·5 per cent. received any kind or degree of instruction; while the aggregate average for all the districts was no more than 7·75 per cent., leaving 92·25 per cent. of every 100 children of the teachable age wholly destitute of all kinds and degrees of instruction whatsoever!" With regard to the adult population, it was shewn that "the aggregate average for all the districts was no more than 5·5 per cent., leaving 94·5 per cent. of every 100 adults wholly destitute of all kinds and degrees of instruction whatsoever." These figures made it evident that the educational destitution of the masses of India was utterly appalling, which is not surprising when the following interesting sketch by Mr. Adam of a "Complete Course of Bengali Vernacular Instruction" is read:—

"The first period seldom exceeds ten days, which are employed in teaching the young scholars to form the letters of the alphabet on the ground with a small stick or slip of bamboo. The sandboard is not used in this district (Nattore), probably to save expense. The second period—extending from two-and-a-half to four years, according to the capacity of the scholar—is distinguished by the use of the palm leaf as the material on which writing is performed. Hitherto, the mere sound and form of the letters have been taught without regard to their size and relative proportion; but the master with an iron-style now writes on the palm-leaf letters of a determinate size and in due proportion to each other, and the scholar is required to trace them on the same leaf with a reed pen and with charcoal ink, which easily rubs out. This process is repeated over and over again on the same leaf until the scholar no longer requires the use of the copy to guide him in the formation of the letters of a fit size and proportion, and he is consequently next made to write them on another leaf which has no copy to direct him. He is afterwards exercised in writing and pronouncing the compound consonants, the syllables formed by the junction of vowels with consonants, and the most common names of persons. In other parts of the country, the names of castes, rivers, mountains, etc., are written as well as of persons; but here the names of persons only are employed as a school exercise. The scholar is then taught to write and read, and by frequent repetition he commits to memory the Cowrie Table, the Numeration Table as far as one hundred, the Katha Table (a land-measure table), and the Seer Table (a dry-measure table). There are other tables in use elsewhere, which are not taught in the schools of this district. The third stage of instruction extends from two to three years, which are employed in writing on the plantain-leaf. In some districts, the Tables just mentioned are postponed to this stage, but in this district they are included in the exercises of the second stage. The first exercise taught on the plantain-leaf is to initiate the scholar into the simplest forms of letter-writing, to instruct him to connect words in composition with each other, and to distinguish the written from the spoken forms of Bengali vocables. The written forms are often abbreviated in speech by the omission of a vowel or a consonant, or by the running of two syllables into one, and the scholar is taught to use writing the full, not the abbreviated form. The correct orthography of words of Sanscrit origin, which abound in the language of the people, is beyond the reach of the ordinary class of teachers. About the same time, the scholar is taught the rules of Arithmetic, beginning with addition and subtraction, but multiplication and division are not taught as separate rules, all the Arithmetical processes hereafter mentioned being effected by addition and subtraction with the aid of a multiplication table, which extends to the number 20, and which is repeated aloud once every morning by the whole school, and is thus acquired, not as a separate task by each boy, but by the mere force of joint repetition and mutual imitation. After addition and subtraction, the Arithmetical rules taught divide themselves into two classes—Agricultural and Commercial, in one or both of which instruction is given more or less fully according to the capacity of the teacher and the wishes of the parents. The rules applied to Agricultural accounts explain the forms of keeping debit and credit accounts, the calculation of the value of daily or monthly labour at a given monthly or annual rate, the calculation of the area of land whose sides measure a given number of kathas or highas, the description of the boundaries of land and the determination of the length, breadth, and contents, and the form of revenue accounts for a given quantity of land. There are numerous other forms of Agricultural account, but no other appears to be taught in the schools of this district. The rules

Commercial accounts explain the mode of calculating the value of a given number of seers at a given price per maund, the price of a given number of quarters and chataks at a given price per seer, the price of a tolah at a given price per chatak, the number of cowries in a given number of annas at a given number of cowries per rupee, the interest of money, and the discount chargeable on the exchange of the inferior sort of rupees. There are other forms of Commercial account also in common use, but these are not taught in the schools. The fourth and the last stage of instruction generally includes a period of two years—often less and seldom more. The accounts briefly and superficially taught in the preceding stage are now taught more thoroughly and at greater length, and this is accompanied by the composition in business-letters, petitions, grants, leases, acceptances, notes of bond, etc., together with the forms of address belonging to the different grades of rank and station. When the scholars have written on paper about a year, they are considered qualified to engage in the unassisted perusal of Bengali works, and they often read at home such productions as the translation of the Ramayana, Manasa Mangal, etc."

Such, according to Mr. Adam, is a sketch of a completed course of Bengali instruction; but he conveys the caution that it "must be regarded rather as what it is intended to be than what it is; for most of the schoolmasters whom he met were unqualified to give all the instruction described, although he had thus laced the pamount of their pretensions on record." "All, however," he added, "do not even pretend to teach the whole of what is here enumerated—some professing to limit themselves to Agricultural and others to Commercial accounts; while the most of them appeared to have a very superficial acquaintance with both."

So much for the condition of education in which the East India Company found the people of India; and here it is interesting to refer back to the incidents connected with the foundation of the first institution for Native Education in 1781, which may be described as the inauguration of the early or exclusively "Oriental Period of Government Education in Bengal," namely, the establishment by the British Government, under the influence and on the initiative of Warren Hastings, of the "Madrissa" or Mahomedan College of Calcutta. The request of several Mahomedans of distinction originated the idea of such an undertaking, while to the great Governor-General belonged the whole credit of its accomplishment; for, with characteristic munificence, Warren Hastings provided for the College a building at his own expense at a cost of £6,000—then equivalent to considerably more than a lakh of rupees—and at his earnest recommendation the Government assigned for the support of the institution lands which were in those days estimated to produce an annual income of £3,000! It is recorded that the end proposed in founding such an institution was not to introduce an improved literature and science and thereby to gradually rectify the errors, assuage the bigotry, and improve the character of the Mahomedan population, but that it was actuated merely by considerations, of secular or political expediency; and, by gratifying their national tastes and predilections, to conciliate their haughty proclivities and to mitigate their prejudices against those who had supplanted them in the sovereignty of India, thereby enabling them to contribute to the more successful administration of public affairs, by training a class of qualified superior native officials, more especially for the Courts of Justice. The better to attain this end, the rules formulated for the Madrissa prescribed that the only languages to be taught were Arabic and Persian, while the only subjects to be studied were those contained in Arabic and Persian works—natural philosophy, theology, law, astronomy, geometry, arithmetic, logic, rhetoric, oratory, and grammar, which were to be inculcated, not as re-cast and re-created in European moulds and expressed in English but as elaborated in the mint of an antiquated and effete Orientalism. It was also especially provided that every Sunday should be set apart for purification and religious worship—a Mahomedan, Moulvie Mahomed Moizud-din, having been appointed to the headship of the institution as Superior and Guardian. And as a further earnest of the result it was desired to achieve, the principal officer of the Native Courts of Law—the Sudder Dewani—was instructed that whenever vacancies arose in the Foujdary or Criminal Courts, they should be filled from the students of the Madrissa, upon the production of certificates from the Superior that the individuals nominated by him were duly qualified to fill the appointments that were vacant.

It is important to note that this scheme of British education, which was the first that was launched in India, was in no way concerned with elementary, primary, or secondary education, which were conspicuously ignored, the programme that was laid down having provided exclusively for higher education, which was specifically "dissociated" from Western methods and the English language.

Later, in 1791, the principle of exclusively Oriental education was emphasised by Jonathan Duncan, then the British Resident at Benares, who, taking his cue from the Madrissa, founded the Sanskrit College at Benares on behalf of the British Government, on equally, if not more explicit, non-Western principles than the Mahomedan sister institution at Calcutta—in fact, it was declared that the Sanskrit College was designed and expected to accomplish for the Hindus those ends of policy which the Calcutta Madrissa was intended to achieve for the Mahomedan population. Its aspirations were thus expressed in an official document which formed the charter of its constitution:—

"The object of this institution is the preservation and cultivation of the Laws, Literature, and Religion of the Hindus (and more particularly their Laws) in their sacred city—a measure which it was conceived would be equally advantageous to the Natives and honourable to the British Government among them. The establishment originally consisted of a Head Pundit or Rector, eight Professors, nine Students who enjoyed salaries, with Bookkeepers, Writers, Peons, etc. The Governor-General was constituted visitor and the British Resident at Benares his deputy. Besides the scholars on the foundation and a certain number of poor children who were to receive instruction gratis, the institution was open to all persons who were willing to pay for instruction: the teachers and students to hold their places during the pleasure of the visitors. All the Professors, except the Professor of Medicine, to be Brahmans. The Brahmans to have preference in succession to the office of Rector or to Professorships. Four examinations in the year to be held before the Resident. Each Professor to compose annually for the use of his students a lecture on his respective science. Examinations into the most sacred branches of knowledge to be made by a Committee of Brahmans. Course of study to be prepared by the Professors. The internal discipline to be in all respects conformable to the *Dharma Shastra*, in the chapter on education. The prescribed course of study in this College to comprehend:—Theology; Ritual; Medicine; Botany; Music; Mechanic Arts; Grammar, Prosody, and Sacred Lexicography; Mathematics; Metaphysics; Logic; Law; History; Ethics; Philosophy; and Poetry."

And while the entire staple of subject-matter of instruction in the new institution was to consist of the antiquated errors and dogmas—according to the Christian view—which ages of dominant heathenism had accumulated in the reservoirs of Sanscrit lore, it is worthy of special note that even "the internal discipline was to be, in all respects, conformable to the *Dharma Shastra*, in the chapter on education. There was, therefore, perfect harmony between the subjects taught and the discipline enforced, both being essentially Oriental and therefore essentially formalistic and heathenish in their character.

It has here been shown that the last two decades of the 18th century saw launched into existence two institutions of an exclusively Oriental character, constituted designedly by the British authorities—who provided the funds for their foundation—for the exclusive inculcation and perpetuation of a pure, crystallised, undiluted Orientalism in its varied unimproved, but orthodox forms of Science and Literature, Philosophy and Theology, Medicine and Law, as cast and fashioned in the most genuine moulds—in the one case, Sanscrit, and, in the other, Arabic and Persian. Thus two of the mightiest anti-Christian institutions that ever existed in the Empire of India were established entirely on the initiative of, and financed and nourished with funds and endowments provided by, British Christians, not only out of Government money but also by personal donations from their private funds.

GHAZIABAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Magisterial Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The Ghaziabad accident case came up before the District Magistrate in Meerut, on the 3rd and 4th instant.

The witnesses were drivers and guards, also Mr. Baylis, Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Guard Read, of 23 up train from Dasna to Ghaziabad, made a lengthy statement. He said: My second guard, Abdul Agir, was killed in the accident. My train was 15 minutes late. We arrived at Dasna at 5-45 or 5-47. I entered the times in my register, which I have not got with me. I was due to leave Dasna at 5-32. Phalkua to Dasna is about 15 minutes' run. We did this on an ordinary telegraphic line-clear. From Dasna I saw the tablet line-clear. I saw the tablet in my second guard's hand. The Assistant Station-master (the accused, if he was there that day) was on duty. I did not see him as I was busy locking an intermediate carriage. I did not see the tablet given. The duty of the second guard is, after receiving the tablet, to get the guard's permission to take it to the driver. The driver before starting his train must get a signal from the guard. The guard gets permission (by a bell) from the station-master and the guard gives permission by flag or lamp. The driver cannot start the train without both the tablets and the guard's signal. There was no special reason for the second guard showing me the tablet, except that he wanted me to know that he had got it as we were expecting the 26 Down from Ghaziabad as we were 15 minutes late. On the previous run we were only 10 minutes late, and we crossed at Dasna. When our train was starting I asked Jawahir Lal, the station-master, where 26 Down was. He said: "She is detained, you will cross her at Ghaziabad." The first I knew of the accident was my being thrown off my seat. I then ran to my engine and saw we were in collision with another train. I saw driver Blanchette of my train jammed between the tender and the machinery, and he asked me to pull him out. He was jammed from his legs up to his waist below the foot-plate. He asked me to give him some water, which I did. I then removed the coal and wreckage round him, and I asked Mr. Scott, a passenger, to help me to pull him out as I could not do it alone. As I was trying to pull him out Blanchette asked me where his fireman was. I did not know, but said he was all right, to cheer him up. I then asked him where his tablet was, and he replied: "On the engine." I don't know if I would be responsible in the case of a "line clear" or a tablet. I have to sign a caution order, but nothing else. Even if it had been found that Blanchette had been travelling without a tablet: I don't think I would have been responsible. I cannot say whether anyone was near when I had the conversation with Blanchette. There is no special place for keeping the tablet, it may be kept on the rest place over the furnace or by the lever wheel or anywhere on the engine. The driver may also keep it in his pocket. I have seen a driver at Ghaziabad take a tablet out of his pocket.

Mr. Coles, Signal Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, was the next witness called, and he stated: "The movements of any train could be checked, even though no record had been kept of the tablets taken out by mistake. If the proper code signals are given it is impossible to get a tablet out at each end, and even if the proper code is not adhered to, you cannot get the tablet out at each end, provided no active tampering has occurred or outside influence, i.e., foreign contact or "bad earth." I inspected the Dasna machine about midday on the 7th and Ghaziabad subsequently. Both were in proper working order. In the ordinary course No. 1 tablet ought to have been handed to No. 23 Up train and tablet No. 7 to 26 Down train. I was present at the joint enquiry. I inspected the registers of Dasna and Ghaziabad and suggested that the Ghaziabad one was wrong. My check extended back a week. As regards four of the Down trains which I had suggested were wrong, Ghaziabad was, in fact, right and Dasna wrong. No one at the time challenged my figures.

Is it possible if two station-masters are each trying to get out a tablet at the same time for one of them to get out a tablet without the other's knowledge?—No.

If one station-master had so got it, could the other also get one after active tampering?—No.

Continuing, the witness said:—The rules require that the station-master who works a tablet should have a certificate. Accused had not a certificate within the meaning of the rule. About 30th March he was put off duty to qualify himself in the working of the machine. I don't know who instructed the accused or who certified him as fit to return to duty. From the 6th April accused made three mistakes in the tab' 's he had handed out, and 18 mistakes in tablets received from drivers, Monk similarly made one mistake in the tablets he handed out and nine in the tablets he received."

The case was then adjourned till the 16th instant.

A JAPANESE Imperial decree issued on the 1st June contains regulations concerning the appointment of a Committee to investigate the causes of beri-beri and the preventive measures to be adopted. The Committee, which will be under the supervision of the Minister of War will consist of a Chairman and about twenty members, the latter comprising Army and Navy Doctors, University Professors, officials of the Contagious Diseases Hospital, and other medical men.

THE last new freak of the economists is that when a special Roosevist, otherwise Militiaman, enlists in the Regulars, he is to leave his hair-brushes and shaving apparatus behind him, and these are to be disinfected and reissued to the newcomers. But a great concession has been made, and one which must have cost the well-paid financial gentlemen who dabble in these matters many a pang. The toothbrush is not to be reissued.

AUDACIOUS CRIMES IN BURMA.

A Sensational Dacoity.

HOUSES OF EUROPEANS PLUNDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 7.

Particulars of a most sensational and audacious dacoity have been reported from Kamayat in the perpetration of which a large number of armed Chinamen have been implicated. The gang is reckoned by eye-witnesses and those victimised to have numbered between 16 and 20, and is believed to have included one Burman. One of the men captured hailed from Insein, and the other two from Rangoon.

At half-past seven o'clock last night the house of Mr. C. P. Torrens, Superintendent of Land Records, Hanthawaddy, and residing at Kamayat, was visited by a gang of Chinamen armed with dahs, and it is presumed with revolvers as well. After binding the servants living on the premises, including the night durwan, and placing sentinels over them to prevent them escaping and giving the alarm, five or six of the gang burst open the back door of the house and rushing in, overpowered Mr. Torrens and tied up his hands and legs and cut him with a dah on the left leg under the knee and near the right elbow. The wounds are not regarded as serious. They then commenced ransacking the house and removed seven pairs of gold bangles, one signet ring, pulled off Mr. Torrens' finger, and a medal with the name of Mr. Torrens inscribed upon it, and which was presented to him by Government for good services. They also removed a ten-rupee note and three rupees in cash. One of the durwans, whose hands had been tied, succeeded in escaping and giving information to the village Thugyi, and to the Divisional Police Inspector. With commendable promptness the Thugyi rang his alarm gong, on hearing which it is incumbent, according to the provisions of the Village Act, on all the elders of each house in the village to turn out with a lighted torch and armed with dahs. The measures were quickly adopted, and by instructions received from the police in the quarter caused between 300 and 400 villagers to scour the paddy field and gardens and all houses in the vicinity of the houses dacoited with a view to capturing some of the gang. After they got away with their booty from the house of Mr. Torrens their operations proved successful in a duck breeder's house. One of the gang was found, and on continuing the search two others were found in hiding in a garden along the road to Insein. From these accused some of the missing property was discovered, namely, seven bangles and the signet ring and medal, one ten-rupee note and rupees three in cash. The search for the remainder of the gang is being vigorously prosecuted by the Police under Inspector Maung Po Tow, and they are confident of running the lot to earth with the valuable clues in their possession.

Another loss of valuable property has occurred in Rangoon Cantonments, which shows that thieves are still actively at work in that quarter, despite recent arrests and prosecutions.

Mr. Justice Ormond made a report to the police of the Cantonment Guard that a leather case had been stolen from his residence in Boundary Road. It contained three diamonds valued at Rs. 1,200, a gold necklace set with amethysts worth Rs. 150, a cheque and cash of the value of Rs. 235 and a return first class passage ticket from Rangoon to England purchased from the Agents of the Bibby Line. The missing bag was lost on Sunday afternoon by the dressing boy. On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Ormond (while seated in their vernandah upstairs after dinner) heard some one moving about at the end opposite to where they were seated. As the butler answered the challenge of Mrs. Ormond on hearing the noise, nothing was thought about the incident until the bag was found to be missing. The police have the matter under investigation. From details submitted by Mr. Justice Ormond to the police the property consisted of three diamond stars valued at Rs. 600, one dressing case valued at Rs. 25, one diamond star worth Rs. 600, one gold necklace worth Rs. 150, a pocket book and Rs. 225 in cash. The police are on the tracks of a servant who is believed to have absconded to Insein.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Reduction in Relief Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Owing to increasing demands for Agricultural labour, the numbers on relief works have again fallen considerably, while there has been an increase of 20,000 in the numbers on gratuitous relief, mainly in the United Provinces.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief is in Bengal 36,000; the United Provinces, 871,000; the Punjab and Madras, 1,000; the Central Provinces, 38,000; Bombay, 7,000; Central India, 120,000: Total 1,073,000.

VITRIOL THROWING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

At the High Court Sessions to-day trial of three Mahomedans for causing the death of Mr. Khetternath Mitter by throwing nitric acid on him was concluded. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" against one man, who was acquitted. They returned a divided verdict of "not guilty" against the remaining two by six to three. Mr. Justice Rampini refused to accept the verdict, discharged the jury, and ordered a new trial by a special jury.

A BRITISH sailmaker belonging to the vessel "Forth" tried to swim the Rangoon river the other night and was drowned.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

Large Gathering of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The Staff College Dinner was held here to-night, Sir B. Duff presiding. Thirty-five Staff College officers were present, nine of them being Indian Staff College men. The guests were the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General and the Military Secretary. The Quarter-Master-General was unable to be present owing to being at home on leave. Speeches were made by Sir B. Duff, Capt. Roche and Lord Kitchener.

SIR B. DUFF'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—This year we have tried the experiment of altering the date of the Staff College dinner from the month of September, in which it has usually been held. The first fortnight in July is treated at Quetta as an interval of rest and recreation, and it was hoped that by fixing the dinner for the middle of that fortnight we might secure a considerable attendance from the College itself. In this we have been disappointed, for neither General Capper nor any of his professors have been able to come; but we are glad to see the two officer students who are here to-night. I wish there were more of them, but I am bound to admit that to ask hardworked men to spend four days and four nights of so short a holiday in an Indian railway train at the hottest season of the year merely for the pleasure of our company for a single evening is to rate that pleasure rather highly. I am sure I speak for all present when I say how much we regretted the very serious accident General Capper recently met with, and how glad we have been to hear of his recovery.

PAST YEAR'S WORK.

Otherwise, the history of the Staff College during the past year has been one of steady, if uneventful, progress. The numbers competing for admissions are rising rapidly. We are securing officers of the right stamp, and indeed the only complaint I ever hear from the Commandant is that he would like more money to spend on establishments and general upkeep. That complaint, however, is not special to the Staff College. All of us who are responsible for administering any Government establishment make it from time to time. It is really rather a healthy sign as showing that Government is getting good value for what it expends, for none of us underrate our own needs; and it is a sound, if somewhat cynical, generalisation that the man who does not ask more money is probably already getting more than he ought to.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

One very important ruling has been given during the past year, for which all those now at the College and all who hope to go there will be grateful to the Commander-in-Chief. It has been decided that since war itself is the best school for war, any student whose regiment is ordered on active service may at once rejoin it, notwithstanding the fact of his being seconded. Five officers have thus been enabled to take part in the recent fighting on the frontier, of whom one (Captain O'Grady) was wounded and two (Captain Charles and Captain O'Grady) were mentioned in despatches.

INDIAN STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Last year I spoke of a certain anxiety, real but quite unfounded, which was beginning to find expression among Camberley graduates, that the Quetta men should get more than their fair share of Indian staff appointments. That idea, if allowed to grow, would have been fatal to all concord and all solidarity of interests between the two Colleges, and I therefore took the opportunity of contradicting it. This year the point has again been revived in the press, but facts speak louder than words, and the facts may be studied in any Gazette and in any Army List. That they have been studied and that the plain and satisfactory inference has been drawn is evident, since the number of candidates from India who will compete for Camberley next month is almost twice as large as last year. During the past three years, when I have risen at these dinners to propose

THE TOAST OF THE EVENING,

I have asked you to drink to the prosperity of the two Colleges, English and Indian. During these years the Indian College has, of necessity, been to some extent on its trial. Its position has been that of a last joined subaltern holding theoretically the same status as others of his rank in his regiment, but in practice required to prove his worth before being admitted to full fellowship. This has been symbolised on our dinner menus, which have hitherto shown two owls—one large and one small. I have noticed, however, that our artist, who is a Quetta graduate, has year by year made the difference in size less marked. To-night he has taken a final step. Two owls have disappeared and have been replaced by one only. The underlying conception is, of course, in the first place a claim, and, as I think, a just claim, that the Indian College has proved its right to full recognition. That recognition indeed has been already accorded, for the Home Army Lists make no distinction between the graduates of the two Colleges. But the idea of the sketch goes further, for you will observe that the single owl has one foot in India and one foot in England, and therefore does not typify a desire for independence but for more complete unity. Gentlemen, I think our artist is right. At the Old Boys' dinners of our various schools we do not celebrate separately the houses to which we have individually belonged, nor at our regimental dinners the battalions or batteries with which we happen to have served. Our special memories may be of particular houses or of particular battalions, but our loyalty and our toast are to the school or to the regiment as a whole. Therefore, gentlemen, the toast I give you to-night is no longer to two Staff Colleges, English and Indian, but to one Staff College, of which we are all graduates, the branches of which, however widely separated geographically, are both engaged in the same task of training Staff Officers for one Imperial Army.

CAPTAIN ROCHE'S SPEECH.

Captain Roche said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—As one of the last division to leave the Staff College, and which division was the first to occupy the new College at Quetta, I have the honour to now propose, the health of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the founder of the College. I would like to say that I think a better place could not have been chosen for its location, and that in the new College every facility for the comfort, instruction and general welfare of the students has been, as far as possible, provided, through the direction of His Excellency, who, as we know, designed the buildings and takes the greatest interest in its welfare. The establishment of this College, which was in spite of all difficulties carried through to completion, is due, entirely, to His Excellency's determination and thoroughness. The founding of a Staff College in India will, I think, we all agree, be one of the greatest benefits, both to the Army and country, and one of the most important items, among the many efforts, which will remain to mark the period of the present Commander-in-chief's Command in India. Not alone the Army in India, who are especially indebted to His Excellency for the College, but the British Army in general, have to thank him for this step towards improving and widening the education and training of the British officer. The advantages to be gained, from this course, where one is taught to work on one universal method, are being fully realised, and officers are gladly availing themselves of this opportunity. I am sure no one will ever regret having gone through this course, and trust that the number of "dangerous lunatics" turned out, as mentioned in an article in the "Pioneer" of recent date, are few and far between. I will now ask you, gentlemen to drink the health of His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, the founder of the Indian Staff College, who has honoured us with his company here to-night.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPLY.

Lord Kitchener said:—I am very much obliged to Captain Roche for the terms in which he has proposed my health, and to you, gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you have received it.

TRAINING AT THE QUETTA COLLEGE.

I have recently visited the Quetta College, and I quite agree with Captain Roche's description of the establishment there. The buildings, though not beautiful, are adequate for the housing of the Staff College, and the situation is all that could be desired; but what pleased me most, in my recent visit, was the tone that pervades the whole College. It is exactly what I hoped it would be, both amongst the professors and students. A College is not a school, and studious, manly, soldier-like individuality is being fully developed amongst the students at Quetta. The instruction given is in every way excellent, both on its practical as well as on its technical side; but you, gentlemen, who have been through the course will bear me out in saying, that the great importance of Staff College training is, not merely the substance of what you are taught at the College—undoubtedly you are taught a good deal about the present art of war, an art continually changing, and of such a depth that a two-years' course will not allow you to fathom it—the real importance of the training afforded at the Staff College is that you learn how to learn, and how to delight in learning, so that, after you leave the College, you may, through all your service, keep yourself thoroughly proficient, and study, with pleasure, those deep sources of knowledge of the art of war, for which time at the College was not available. If this is not the result of the Staff College training, to any one of those who graduate there, then he has missed the real point aimed at, and the sooner he applies himself to learn how to study his profession the better. It is only by continuous subsequent study that an officer can make himself fit for the higher staff appointments which the Staff College course opens to him.

THE GENERAL STAFFS.

This naturally leads me to mention the project for the formation of a General Staff in India, which I alluded to last year. You will be, I am sure, anxious to know what progress has been made. Gentlemen, I think you will all agree with me that it is of the greatest importance that the organization and duties of the General Staff and the conditions under which the officers belonging to it in England and India, should be, as nearly as possible, identical. The steps necessary to ensure the fulfilment of this important consideration have caused some delay in giving effect to the plans put forward from India, but I think that the postponement is only temporary, and I still hope that before long we may see a General Staff established in this country. Gentlemen, I go somewhat further than those who would be satisfied with mere identity of organisation and duties, as a sufficient bond between the General Staff in England and India, for I consider that such officers should be interchangeable. I would therefore impress on those young officers of the Indian Army who have ambition, that they should take advantage of the opportunities recently offered to them of being attached to British troops at the training centres of Aldershot, Salisbury and the Curragh when they visit England on leave. I am glad to see that a good many have done so; for, gentlemen, the only serious objection that could be raised at Home to the interchange of General Staff officers, which I have foreshadowed, would be that officers of the Indian Army might be supposed to be wanting in experience of British troops and home methods of administration, such as would militate against their employment on General Staff duties in England and the Colonies. But this objection will be entirely met, if our young officers take every opportunity to renew the touch with British troops and the English methods of training and administrations, regarding this as a part of a their preparation for the Indian Staff College, through which they must pass into the General Staff. But, after all, one of the best training schools for an officer, is war itself, and, as General Duff has told you, I have directed, that, in future, the fact of their being seconded as students at the Staff College shall no longer be a bar to officers accompanying their units on active service, whenever the opportunity arises. The ambition of every officer is, of course, to see as much service as may be possible, and I understand that, when there has appeared to be any prospect of expeditions on the Frontier, officers have been afraid to compete for the Staff College, lest, by doing so, they should have the mortification of remaining behind while their regiments were fighting. That cannot happen in the future, and by this step I hope and believe, that I have removed the last condition which could prevent ambitious officers of the Army in India from looking forward to being one of the hosts of myself, or my successors, on such occasions as the present.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Mahomedan Injured.

CHAFFEUR HEAVILY FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

A French chaffeur named Bochnall who caused grievous hurt to a Mahomedan by rashly driving his motor car was fined Rs. 140 to-day at the Police Court, Rs. 40 to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toother the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from toothing or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

There was a welcome break in the rains last evening in spite of the threatening clouds, and the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club was played under a clear sky but on a very heavy and slippery ground; in fact, the ground was heavier than on last Saturday when the game was played in pouring rain. To add to this, there was a strong south-westerly breeze, which frustrated all attempts to score at the southern, *i.e.*, the old Admiralty House side, goal.

In spite of these disadvantages, the game that was witnessed last night was above the average, though rather slow. Defending the southern goal, the signallers scored two points in the first half, although the second goal was not out of any shot of theirs. One of the Gymknana backs has to be thanked for it, who, in clearing a dangerous rush, kicked the slippery ball into his own nets. Attempts on the part of the Gymkhana to score produced no result during this period.

During the second half, the Gymkhana were the aggressors and equalized; then, with about ten minutes left for play, the teams tried their hardest to secure the winning goal but failed, the game resulting in a draw.

The Recreation Club had their old men in while the Gymkhana centre-forward, Christie, was an absentee. Reverend Burnett played in that position in the opening half, and Ward in the second. Individual players on both sides acquitted themselves very creditably, but Moir and Holl, the Gymkhana outside-left and centre-half respectively, deserve special mention for their brilliant play. Cowper, Asplin and Crutchly also did excellent work for their side.

The Bombay Gymkhana, who were defending the Bandstand goal, kicked off and carried the leather into their opponents' ground but were driven out. The signallers, returning the attack and dodging past the opposing halves and backs, approached the Gymkhana flags and as Thompson came forward to save, he tripped and fell and with an open goal before him, Asplin sent the ball between the posts. Play rested for a while in midfield, then the Telegraphs again threatened and the ball was confined to the Gymkhana grounds for some time. Their own territory was then invaded but with alert backs and strong wind, the Gymkhana attack was easily repulsed. Then the signallers again pressed and Hotz in clearing shot at his own flags and though Thompson tried to save, it dropped in, thus giving the Recreation Club a second goal.

Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... Nil.
Govt. Telegraph Recreation Club... 2 Goals.

On change of sides, the Signallers' centre-forward Cowper, securing the ball, at once rushed for the enemy's flags but Hotz cleared. Then the Gymkhana outside-left, Moir, skilfully dribbling the ball through the opposition by a splendid angular shot scored No. 1 for his side. An opportunity to equalize immediately presented itself but the Telegraph men crowding round their flags, sent the attackers back. The Gymkhana continued to press and had many good openings but the slippery leather would not shoot straight. Shortly, however, in a scrimmage, the Gymkhana inside-right Abbott equalized. Attempts were now made by the Signallers to force the opposite flags but Morris, Hotz and Holl successfully checked their progress. The ball was then taken to the other end and Evans centered to Ward and the latter headed it into the nets but Edie in saving incurred a penalty kick; Ward's shot, however, was again cleared by him. Even play followed.

Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 2 Goals.
Govt. Telegraph Recreation Club... 2 Goals.

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson.
Backs—Ward (capt.), Hotz.
Half-backs—Sim, Holl, Bassey.
Forwards—Moir, Morris, Revd. Burnett, Abbott, Evans.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Goal—Edie.
Backs—Edwards (capt.), Nicholas.
Half-backs—Clarke, Crutchly, Taylor.
Forwards—Holman, Asplin, Cowper, Cahill, Lambert.

Referee—Sergeant Watts.

THE MUD SPORTS.

At this afternoon's Mud Sports a tent-pegging competition for horses and ponies will be substituted for jumping, as the ground is unfit for the latter.

Bishop Fyson, of Hokkaido, Japan, tells the following story of a Confirmation he held at Yabetsu:—"One of the men confirmed sat with his leg straight out before him: and I learned afterwards that it was an artificial limb, and his story was a remarkable one. He had been in the Russo-Japanese War, and in one of the battles in Manchuria was shot in the leg. The Russians came round killing those whom they found, and he was lying wounded and expected to be killed; but the Russian soldier, who first searched his pockets, found amongst other things a little silver cross, and asked him whether he was a Christian, and he, to save his life, said 'Yes'; whereupon the Russian wrapped the cross up again reverently and handed it back to him, took his rifle, and left him. The cross had been given to him by a comrade who had taken two or three from the Russian dead, and he was going to carry it back to Japan as a trophy. But he was so struck with the fact that it had been the means of saving his life that he determined to learn about this religion of the Cross and ultimately became a believer."

ECLIPSE STAKES.
LIVERPOOL SUMMER CUP.

STARTING PRICE commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 27th June give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in all except four districts, but in twenty-three districts it was less than 1-4 inch; over 4 inches fell in Behraich, over 1 inch in Gonda, Gorakhpur, Basti and Dehra Dun; and over 3-4 inch in Jhansi, Hamirpur, Pilibhit and Kumaun. There has been some further rain since the close of the week. The rain has been insufficient generally for agricultural operations except in the hills and the submontane districts and a few districts bordering on these where autumn sowings are progressing. Outside these areas autumn sowings have been made in places, but in several districts sowings which had commenced have been retarded for want of rain. Sowings continue by aid of irrigation, and sugarcane is being irrigated. Harvesting of extra crops is almost completed. Prices have risen in three districts but elsewhere they are stationary. The condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory, but continues to deteriorate in Kheri and Jaunpur. Shortage of fodder is being felt in several parts of Bundelkhand and elsewhere forest hay continues to be utilized. Water is very short in the uplands of Mirzapur and in a less degree in several other districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There is a considerable decrease in the numbers on relief due to the rain. Labourers are leaving relief works for labour in the fields. The change from public to civil works has been practically completed and the numbers on gratuitous relief have risen further by the addition of dependants. Valedictory doles have been given in Bijnor and Pilibhit. In Bareilly, Agra, Budaun and Sultanpur, works are being finally measured and closed. Large advances of takavi have been made for seed and cattle. The condition of the people continues good. Small-pox is widespread but is decreasing. Cholera is reported in twenty-five districts and in the Tehri State but causes little trouble on small works. There is no wandering and little emaciation. There are 11,587 persons on relief in the Balrampur Estate and 7,547 elsewhere on private works. The numbers on Government relief are:—on works 325,551; on aided works, 109,591; dependants 6,814; on gratuitous relief 426,231; in poor houses 2,763; total 870,950. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 124,905; Mirzapur with Family Domains, 114,880; Banda 106,927; Jalaun 65,733; Bara Banki 57,217; Kheri 60,715; Allahabad 54,415; Sitapur 43,491; Gonda 40,253. Prices:—Garhwal 6; Almora 6 1-4; Chakratta 8; Kheri 9; Mirzapur 6 1-2 to 10 1-8; Jalaun 9 1-2; Hamirpur 9 1-8; Banda 9 5-16; Jhansi 9 3-4; elsewhere 10 1-2 to 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Lahore, Shahpur, Mianwali and Multan. The price of wheat is falling in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi; and is rising in Lahore, Gujranwala and Multan. Prices are generally at or above scarcity rates in all districts except Delhi, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Multan where they are between scarcity and warning rates. Harvesting of extra spring crops and ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops continue. The condition of standing crops is generally good to average except in Multan where they are below average owing to deficient supply of canal water. Unirrigated crops are suffering for want of rain in Hissar, Gurgaon and Sialkot. The sugarcane crop is indifferent in Rohtak. Sugarcane is being attacked by borer in Lyallpur. The condition of cattle is generally good to fair except in Ferozepore, Sialkt and Gujranwala where it is poor owing to scarcity of fodder and overwork. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Ambala, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur, Mianwali and Multan. The canal water-supply is deficient in Ambala, Sialkot and Multan. 294 persons attended the famine test-works in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,380 last week.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rain was general in Bhopal, Indore and Malwa and partial elsewhere, Autumn sowings have been started in Bhopal, Malwa, Bhopawar and parts of Indore, and land is being prepared for autumn sowings elsewhere. Agricultural stock are indifferent in Baghelkhand, and fair to good elsewhere. Cattle-disease is prevalent in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are scarce in parts of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; very scanty in Bundelkhand; scarce in parts of Indore and Bhopawar; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Malwa, fluctuating in Bundelkhand and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered Prices:—Bundelkhand 8 3-4 to 9 1-2; Indore State 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 and the Bhopawar Agency 8 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewah—on works 46,000; on gratuitous relief 8,500. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 5,000; on gratuitous relief 1,000. Total for the Agency—on works 51,000; on gratuitous relief 9,500; on both kinds of relief 60,500. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on work 5,000; on gratuitous relief 4,000. In the Indore State—on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 46,900. In the Bhopawar Agency Jhabua figures not received. In Manpur—on works 143. In the Gwalior Residency area—on works 148.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Good rain was received in nearly all districts during the week; the heaviest falls were:—In Balaghat 15 3-4 inches; in Bhandara 12; in Yeotmal 10; and in Nagpur and Drug 8 3-4. The rainfall registered in Sangor, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur was light, viz., 1·37 inches, 99 cents, 1·70 inches, and 3·20 inches respectively. Elsewhere the rainfall ranged from 4 to 8 inches. Sowings of autumn crops are in rapid progress everywhere, but operations are impeded to some extent owing to continuous rain in Nagpur, Bhandara, Raipur, and Yeotmal. Rice sowings are slightly restricted in Damoh owing to insufficiency of the rainfall. Germination of early sown crops is reported to be good in Sangor, Mandla, Raipur, Bilaspur and Buldana. Water is now sufficient except in Sangor and Damoh. Fodder continues to be scarce in Sangor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Nimar Betul, Wardha, Chandha and Raipur, but the recent rainfall will improve the pasturage. The condition of cattle is poor in Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara; in other districts it is fair to good. Prices:—Wheat rose in Seoni by 1-2 seer per rupee and fell in Hoshangabad, Bilaspur and Yeotmal by a little more than ½ seer. Rice became cheaper by ½ to ¼ seer in the district of Chhattisgarh and has become dearer by ½ seer in Yeotmal. Juar fell by ⅓ and ½ seer in Nimar and Yeotmal respectively and rose to the same extent in Betul and Hoshangabad. Gram was selling dearer by 1 seer in Yeotmal. Elsewhere prices are almost steady.

Feud

BY THE WAY.

SAMOS.

The island of Samos, which has a population of some 54,000, is about the size and shape of the Isle of Man. Since 1832, when it obtained practical freedom from Turkish rule—the Sultan appoints a governor, who must be a Christian, who is assisted by a chamber of deputies elected on a democratic basis,—the island has enjoyed a long period of tranquillity and prosperity, and can easily afford the small tribute of £2,700 which it annually pays to the Sultan. Wine is the staple product of the island, and is exported in large quantities, finding ready sale in neighbouring lands, as it is held to be the best produced on the shores of the Ægean. Byron refers to its popularity in the "Isles of Greece,' writing—

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine.

It is also exported to England and France, not, however, for consumption in its natural state, but to be mixed with other brands.

RECORDS OF FORMER AGES.

Vathy, which stands on a long, narrow inlet, is the capital. Here the Prince-Governor lives and the deputies assemble, and though there is always a small Turkish garrison in possession to show visibly the overlordship of the Sultan, the country proudly flies a flag of its own. To Western Europeans the chief interest of the island is archæological, for it is covered with the ruins of architectural achievements of former ages. The most celebrated of these is the aqueduct of Eupalinus. Herodotus describes it as one of the greatest triumphs of the Greeks, telling us it was a tunnel eight furlongs long, cut right through a mountain, to carry water from a spring into the town of Samos. In the course of ages all trace of this engineering wonder was lost, in spite of many attempts to find it, and much doubt was cast on the accuracy of the historian. However, in 1881, a priest, by chance, discovered an opening into a tunnel, which on further examination was found to pierce through the bowels of the mountain. The tunnel was undoubtedly the aqueduct of Eupalinus. Thus was the accuracy of Herodotus vindicated.

FRESH WATER FROM THE OCEAN.

There are many places that claim the rather doubtful honour of being the hottest on earth. One of them is Bahrein Island, in the Persian Gulf, and its claim seems well justified. It is usual there to find the thermometer standing at one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit. When suffering from such heat one requires unlimited drinking water above all things, and on the coast of this island where practically all of the population live, there is no fresh water, either from wells or springs. Naturally, the dwellers there must have water to drink, or they would die. How do they get it?

From the bottom of the sea. Here and there, scattered over the floor of the harbour of Bahrein, are springs of pure fresh water. These waters well up through the sand to mingle with the salt water of the sea. It would seem a difficult task to find these threads of fresh water amid the ocean's volume but ages ago the thirsty islanders discovered the precious streams, and exact knowledge of their location has been kept through generation after generation.

It would seem difficult, as well, to secure the water of the springs unspoiled by the salt water into which it gushes. But long ago the native employed a method as simple as it is adequate, and the business is carried on in the same manner to-day. A diver equips himself with a water bag made of skins, the mouth of which is closed, and descends to the bottom of the harbour at a point where one of the springs issues. The bag is carefully inverted over the current of fresh water as it flows up from the sand; the mouth is opened; the skin is filled; then the mouth is again shut fast; and the diver returns to the boat waiting for him on the surface.

There is uncertainty as to how anything concerning the existence of these hidden springs was first learned. One scientist, who has just investigated the matter, has come to the conclusion that at some period in the shadowy past that which is now the harbour's bottom was not touched by the sea. The springs were then on the shore, and ready for the islanders' needs. Little by little the sea encroached on the land; but the natives preserved their knowledge of each spring's location, and that information serves them still.

CHINA TIRES OF THE LAMA.

"The Chinese Government is making strenuous efforts to induce the Dalai Lama, who fled from Chassa on the approach of the British expedition in 1904, to return to his country," says the "New York Herald." The Lama has so far preferred to remain in China, and his presence has proved a very serious burden upon the officials in whose districts he has elected to stay, as he is followed by an enormous crowd of retainers and baggage animals, for which the local magistrates have to find supplies. To persuade the Budhist Pontiff to return to Tibet, the Government has decided to invite him to pay a visit to Peking, where he will have a conference with the Chinese Emperor. He will be entertained with extraordinary honours. A farewell banquet will be given before the Lama leaves Peking, and on his homeward journey he is to be escorted by high provincial officials. All this sounds very well, but it is still doubtful whether the Dalai Lama will agree to return to Thibet."

"THE TIN, UBIQUITOUS."

Others have sung this gorgeous land,
In verses mostly sentimental,
Its varied scenes, and Temples grand
So picturesquely oriental;
And many thing—of which a lot,
I grieve to say, I've quite forgot.

To me the wonders great have been
Uses, to which the Arian Dweller,
Puts my old tins of Kerosene;
Received from much abused Rockfeller.
Yes: every day I rise
To find a tin in new Disguise.

At first, I raised a feeble grin
When one soot-blackened battered can, I
Saw my old Bhistie carry in;
What time I called for "garm pani."
"Then" I was very young and new,
And didn't know the mild Hindu.

But since—discriminating nice—
Tins I have seen in various stages:
A meat-safe here—there traps for mice—
Or most impossible, bird cages—
As flower-pots too, when tinted green,
They added lustre to the scene.

At last, I couldn't bear to look
On any shape, but fled tin-haunted,
Unto the land of Lala Rookh,
To lead the simple life so vaunted.
"Oh! Joy," said I, "in Kashmir's vale
That beastly tin will not prevail."

But ere a week I idled there
'Mid Shrines, of Sanctity the essence—
Whose silvered peaks, in sunlight's glare,
Shone with a beauteous irridescence—
I found, alas, those shrines had been
Fashioned from tins of Kerosene.

Too full for words, I bowed my head
Before such mockery derisive,
Yet fate pursued me as I fled,
And dealt a cruel blow decisive.
In short—Manœuvring one night
Painted Khaki "it" came to light.

To light one in the night attack
Again that can exasperating,
Appeared, and was, by cunning knack
A dim "dark lantern" imitating,
Driven to bay—I smashed "that" tin
Then sent my resignation in.

[T. J. R. in the "Pioneer"]

PARIS AS THE CITY OF POETRY.

"Les Plus Jolis vers de L'Annee,' is the title of a little book that has been published in Paris,' writes Arthur Ransome, in the "Bookman." "It is to be made a regular institution. Each year will be issued a volume of a hundred and fifty pages, containing a selection from the prettiest verses of the year before. The idea is like that of the old singing-matches of Germany and Wales, only that print carrying farther than the voice, the poets will have a larger audience. Such books are extraordinarily interesting to anyone who cares to watch the movements of an art in his own time.

THE OLD LITERARY GARLANDS.

"How suggestive, for example, to us are those old 'Literary Garlands' of the early nineteenth century, where we find Coleridge's 'Youth and Age on the next page to a set of verses by L. E. L., or a village piece by Miss Mitford. This French anthology raises at once the question of feminine poetry, that I have heard so vehemently argued in the shady walk of the Luxembourg gardens where the poets and critics of the younger generation walk arm-in-arm of an evening. An astonishing number of the makers of 'the prettiest verses of the year' are women. Now L. E. L. and her friends wrote poetry that men could have written better; but there has lately appeared a poetry entirely feminine.

"The Comtesse Mathieu de Noailles, one of that committee of women writers that almost corresponds to the French Academy, Mme. Helene Picard, Mme. Anie Perrey, write verses that could be written by no man, verses of a wholly feminine inspiration. I have heard it urged in the Luxembourg gardens, and M. Seche, the editor of the anthology, repeats the argument, that women have so recently been able to see themselves as themselves, that they will make a new poetry completely distinct from our own. And indeed we turn in this volume from their verses to the impeccable work of Verhaeren, and feel that we are looking at an art in two distinct stages. The poetry of Verhaeren is consoious, masterly, finished, the poetry of the women unconscious and experimental, groping continually after feelings that have never been expressed. And yet the examples of each, like the best examples of all stages of any art, are not incongruous. Giotto and Leonardo are different, that is all, but it is interesting to see them contemporary. Comparisons like that are made possible by such anthologies, and I could wish that such a scheme could be realised in England.

"But annual anthologies of living poets are now perhaps a little foreign to our genius. They need for their success a sociability in literature that we no longer possess. We are not gregarious to the French degree, nor in the French way. We live singly, so far as our art is concerned seldom until we are successful, in large groups of energetic friendship. When your great English poet of eighteen or nineteen comes to town, he finds a London that is occupied with anything but poetry. The young Frenchman drops naturally into a Paris that concerns itself with little else.

THE YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY.

"Paris, the Paris of the young French poet, is like the London that came to an end with Hazlitt, the London that Johnson knew, that Shakespeare knew, the London of the literary taverns and coffee-houses. Roberto Greene would be less out of place in Paris than at home. A young man coming up from the provinces, with his roll of poems in his pocket, finds it easy, like Chatterton in London, to get into conversation with the wits. He also finds it easy to starve; but he starves in good and plenteous company.

"He can put on his corduroys and black squashy hat and slouch along the boulevards of the less fashionable side of the river. He can grow long hair and a poet's beard, without incurring the slightest ridicule. Certain quarters of the town belong to him, and he is only disturbed there by the English tourist. He moves from cafe to cafe till he finds one that is not so showy as to suggest any great fascinations of wickedness to the traveller in search of such things."

THE BIG SHIP.

"By far the most remarkable announcement of the last few days," says the "Observer," "is the assertion that when Portsmouth is ready in the autumn the Admiralty will lay down a warship of unparalleled power. We are asked to picture a new and overwhelming type which will be another revolutionary departure from existing designs and would turn the proud name of the Dreadnought to a word of ridicule, but that the latter vessel belongs to the same service as the coming monster. This type, we are told, will sink all records in respect alike of cost, size, and guns. Rumour declares for weapons of a 13.5in. calibre; for a smokeless ship; for a strange leviathan without funnels whose tremendous mass will be driven by gas engines. The estimated cost is £2,250,000, which means twice the expense of a battleship laid down a decade ago.

2½ MILLIONS FOR A BATTLESHIP.

"If these reports should be to a sufficient extent confirmed, we shall admit the process to be as logical as startling, and quite in accordance with the sheer force and daring which have inspired Admiralty administration during the last few years, and which even the enemies of the existing Board do not deny. But if this colossal effort is logical, is it therefore wise?

"That is a question which has been asked. It is a question which will be renewed. Because it cannot be shirked in the long run it is better to face it at once. Every great step taken by the present Admiralty has been assailed by opponents who have been as yet utterly unable to agree upon a counter-programme. But criticism has of late concentrated its fire upon the theory of the big ship, and a good deal of it must be acquitted of prejudice.

"Sir William White has just denounced in an elaborate paper the cult' of the fighting monster. This critic was himself for a long period the designer to the Admiralty and his past services can never be spoken of without respect. In Sir Philip Watts he has a brilliant successor, whose designs have always shown the stamp of technical genius, and whose opinion is not neutralised by the authority of his predecessor.

"The real argument is that if we are to depend on Dreadnoughts alone we shall shrink from making the necessary increase in the Naval Estimates, and shall not build sufficient number of the monster units. That, of course as we all admit, is the danger of the future. The present Government is in this respect upon its trial. We hope that it will triumphantly endure the test by providing for five or six capital ships in the next estimates. If that course is followed the present Admiralty regime will sweep away its critics. The only possible policy for this country is to lead the way in naval construction and to possess always a sufficient number of the most efficient fighting types.

THINK THE MATTER OUT.

"In the meantime there is not the slightest reason to discuss this question with panic. Most of the opponents of the present Admiralty maintain that nearly equal in fighting quality to Dreadnoughts are the vessels of the King Edward class. But we have many ships of that class. Germany has none. If those who denounce the increase in size as useless and wasteful are right, then ten at least of the great battleships laid down before the Dreadnought count with full weight in the scale, and our superiority at sea is complete. Upon any calculation there is time to think the matter out without passion or prejudice, and nothing but the overwhelming consensus of naval opinion would justify a reversal of the big-ship policy."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER FOR WOMEN.

Decorations and Orders occupy by no means an insignificant place nowadays in the feminine world, where the comparative scarcity of honours of this description makes an official insignia of merit a possession of double value in the eyes of its recipient. Quietly and unobtrusively, what might be looked upon as a new era in the history of knightly orders has, as a matter of fact, been entered upon, and in the clear defining of the position of women as regards the Imperial Service Order which has just been made public, a great advance has been effected in the consolidation of women's position in the official world of to-day. The new charter which was published in the "London Gazette" respecting the order was, however, inclined to be regarded at the outset as a novel idea by the uninitiated, and it looked at first sight as if a fresh privilege altogether had been gained. As it happens, women have been admitted for some time past to the I.S.O., but at the same time, their position was a somewhat anomalous one, and the issue of the present regulations is a wise step towards a clear and correct definition of a woman's place in the distinguished hierarchy. When the Order was established at the beginning of the King's reign the names of several women were included amongst the first members, but for some time lately pending the issue of the present regulations, the honour was placed temporarily in abeyance where women were concerned.

FEW VACANCIES.

Now that the full number of the order—that is, 425 members—is complete, there are never many vacancies, an average of only eight, in fact, occurring yearly, while the competition for distinction is, of course, such as to make the awarding of each membership as it lapses a by no means simple matter. No extension of the order is contemplated at present, and women will have to stand on their own merits when the next sifting of names takes place and the existing vacancies, are filled, the elections, as a matter of fact, being held once a year, the date usually falling in June. "Faithful Service" covers a wide field, and although the I.S.O. is reserved only for the higher branches of office, there are nowadays a fair number of professional women in the Civil Service who might be deemed to have qualified for the distinction. The Factories, the Board of Education, and the Board of Trade—to mention a few—all possess women representatives who are high up in their departments, while this does not touch the case of the Colonies, who according to the regulations, are represented by 175 men and women members. It must be remembered, however, that only those who are entitled to the ordinary Government pension at the end of their service are eligible for the coveted distinction, and this fact, besides limiting the field, keeps it in the hands of those who can count themselves genuine officials.

THE MINIATURE BADGE.

To a woman who is not inundated by invitations to official dinners, the wearing of her badge comes undoubtedly less into her life than is the case with a man. A woman Companion of the I.S.O., however, is provided with the same badge in miniature, following exactly the design of the larger order which is reserved to be worn on State occassions. The ribbon, consisting of a blue stripe between two crimson stripes, is worn on the left shoulder in the case of a woman, while the ornament itself with which a man is presented, and which consists of a gold plaque bearing the words "For Faithful Service," headed with the Imperial Crown and surrounded with a five-pointed star, is practically the same where a woman is concerned, with the exception that the star is now waived in favour of a laurel wreath. As regards the Distinguished Service Medal, which is likewise open to women it is entirely separate from the I.S.O. It represents the award for long service, while the fact that it is not confined to the upper branches of departments renders it socially speaking, perhaps a less valued Order of Merit. As a Civil Service reward, both Orders have a point in common, while as a matter of fact, the badge is somewhat similar, the only difference being that the central plaque is carried out in silver in lieu of gold, while bronze laurel leaves are substituted for silver leaves, and appointments to the Order are made four times a year instead of annually.

THE CHANGING EARTH.

We are familar with the idea of great upheavals in past geologic ages, and we know that sudden alteration of level accompany earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, but it is hard to realize that the earth's crust it still adjusting itself and that it is slowly rising and falling all over the globe. Recent measurements show this very clearly, and it is expected that systematic observations of changes of level will now be made regularly in all civilized countries every twenty-five or thirty years. Says a writer in "Cosmos" (Paris, March 28):—

"The International Geological Congress held at Vienna in 1903 requested the International Association of Academies to decide that precise measurements of level should be taken in various countries. Repeated at long intervals, these should reveal the movements of the earth's surface that may still be taking place. The Director-General of Levelling in France, Charles Lallemand, has been entrusted with the publication of a preliminary report on the question. He shows, in the first place, that these movements are undeniable; besides apparent motions due to systematic errors in observation, measurements of high precision made in Switzerland, Germany, and Japan have shown that the surface has changed in elevation by amounts varying from 1 to 90 centimeters (1-2 inch to 3 feet).

'We know, on the other hand, that the sea-level is not absolutely fixed. At Brest the average level of the Atlantic fell between 1851 and 1871, at the rate of 2 millimeters (1-12 inch) a year; after 1871 the level ceased to fall and then rose at the same rate. The movement would seem to be an undulatory one of very long period in the mass of the ocean. These goedesic observations are quite in accord with the geological observations of numerous authors and particularly with those of L. Cayeux.

THE Burmese are very good mimics, says a correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette." "They seem to have a peculiar talent for acting. At the present time there are two young Burmese girls residing on the Dalla side of the river with their parents, who have learnt to dance a Chittagonian nautch and also to sing Chittagonian songs. The Chittagonian sampanwallas are a hardworking and saving race. But they are so enraptured with these representations of their country that they shower their earnings liberally at every performance of these two girls. Richer Indians pay for their performances at entertainments. The girls are always accompanied by their father and mother wherever they go and are carefully looked after."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Sir John Hare has been assuring readers of the "Strand Magazine" that in the whole course of his career he has never wilfully copied the personality or characteristics of anybody, and the assurance may be taken without a single mental reservation. Nevertheless it is an indirect reminder of the general truth that acter and mimic are first cousins, and of the historic fact that there have been actors whose impersonations on the stage have been, sometimes consciously and sometimes unconsciously, mere reproductions of actual individuals. To mimic well-known persons quite consciously and with full satiric intention was Foote's "vice." Once it reached Johnson's ears that he was to be taken off on the stage, whereupon the latter made an outlay of a shilling on a stout stick, and intimated, Murphy assures us, that he would go "from the boxes on the stage and correct Foote before the audience." And, indeed, when one remembers Johnson's immense physical strength, his artistic handling of Osborne the bookseller ("Sir, he was impertinent to me, and I beat him"), and that cudgel with which he was prepared to anoint the shoulders of Ossian Macpherson, one feels that the "Caliban of letters" would have been as good as his word, and Foote would have come off somewhat the worse.

CHARACTERS REAL AND FICTITIOUS.

The question of the relation of the fictitious character to the real recurs in literature, and in many instances the relation is remarkably direct. Indeed, it is perhaps the exception for an ordinary novelist to begin with a mere "a priori" conception of what a character might be, and then so clothe it with detail as to make the result a convincing picture. In such a creation as Scott's Sir Mungo Malagrowther we seem to be pretty near such a case. The whole of that character looks as if it had been constructed so as to be in keeping with the initial fact that Sir Mungo had been "whipping boy" to King James the Sixth. The office was itself ludicrous, and ludicrous from the name onward must the rest of the character needs be to correspond. He had grotesque and irregular features and a high-pitched voice, in order that his grimaces and outcry when chastised might strike the greater terror into the Royal heart. He had lost three fingers in a duel and was lame in consequence of a castigation, while his caustic tongue, with the poison of asps beneath it, is as if he had been soured by too much and undeserved whipping. Nevertheless Scott himself assures us that even here he was helped to certain of the attributes of his character by the concrete case of a "most worthy and respectable baronet who used to be met with in Edinburgh society about twenty-five or thirty years ago."

ANOTHER METHOD

On the other hand, the method of certain novelists seems to be to take a single facet of the character of someone they know, group round it other traits collected elsewhere, and then substantiate and personify the whole. They give it legs to stand on and a mouth to talk with, they put a hat on its head and a cane in its hand, and then—who shall say that Harold Skimpole is Leigh Hunt? Others, again, transfer the character bodily. That was James Payn's practice. In one of those delightful volumes in which he admits us into his literary workshop he tells us that he found most of his characters among his acquaintance. The person represented he assures us, never recognises his own portrait. But then his friends do, so sundry expedients to put people off the scent have to be adopted. If the original is tall, he is pictured as short; if dark, as fair. Indeed, Payn recommends the keeping of a list of "dramatis personæ," with the real names placed opposite the fictitious ones, to keep the novelist in mind as he works. Sometimes when the original is a public person a writer of fiction will transfer him to his page without much disguise and much to the gratification of the reader. Who is not charmed to meet, in Meredith, Leslie Stephen in the "Egoist," Mrs. Norton in "Diana," Lassalle in the "Tragic Comedians," and Robert Louis Stevenson in "The Amazing Marriage"? Alphonse Daudet's practice in such cases was less genial. "It was a constant and growing tendency," says Saintsbury, speaking in a recent book of Daudet, "to drag in royal persons, and especially royal persons in scandalous aspects. Morny himself, and other not to immaculate members of the Imperial "entourage," appeared in 'Le Nabab;' the characters of 'Les Rois en Exil' were as obviously divers ill-starred and not always well-behaved refugees, from the King and Queen of Neples downwards. Numa Ronmestan was Gambetta almost without concealment; the sordid hero and heroine of 'L'Immortal' were fully identified with an academic personage of a former generation and his wife."

A WRITER FOR BOYS AND MEN.

Mr. Desmond Coke has already achieved the somewhat rare successes of writing a good public school and a good university novel. His latest book, the Pedestal is devoted to another side of the same apparently favourite subject, and tells the story of a boy's life at home. Bernard Fothergill, the boy in question, is not only born heir to a baronetcy, but is furnished with the most successful and popular parents. So popular, indeed, is Lady Fothergill that she perforce leaves the charge of her child mainly to servants, and openly looks forward to the time when he will reach a more interesting age. But on the death of her husband there comes a revulsion; the child becomes, apparently, the centre of the mother's life, and is petted and openly praised as the most perfect and accomplished creature—a little gentleman who could never do anything of which his mother would be ashamed. The boy is perfectly normal and has no wish to be set on a pedestal, but, finding himself placed there, the desire not to fall off and hurt himself is instinctive, and he soon begins to assume a virtue when he has it not, and when, indeed, if he had had it he would have been a prig. By such gradual steps an ultimate catastrophe is approached, in the shock of which the mother, who has at every stage consistently failed to secure her son's confidence, hears the truth at last, and as the author allows us to see, does not understand it in the least. One wonders how she should, how any woman without much imagination or any acquired knowledge should be expected to understand a boy's mind. Mr. Coke's writing, whilst perfectly manly and wholesome in tone, shows an almost uncanny expertness in psychology and perception of the essential qualities of various types of character. His irreproachable good form leaves one quite unprepared for such a performance, and the consequent surprise is probably much what was experienced by the gentleman mentioned by Mr. Bernard Shaw who came up from the country to see "The Spring Chicken" and went to "The Wild Duck" by mistake. In view of that symbolical person's disappointment one hastens to add that "The Pedestal" is not only a remarkable and well-written novel but an extremely readable one.

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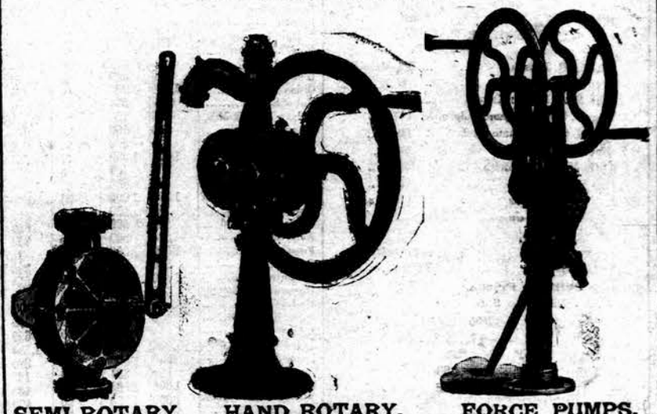

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"
—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.;
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 6.] [BOMBAY, JULY 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 7/8		5/16
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 13/16		7/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/8	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/8	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	54	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·38 1/2		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills.		un	chgd
3 months' sight	1 1/4		
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			
Do. 6 months' sight	2 1/4		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 5/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. 77/10½.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £1,00,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	...Firm.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 ,,
Imports	1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6·24+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 5/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·66	5·26	5·03	5·00	4·95
+05	+03	+01	ungd.	+01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·92	4·90	4·91	4·92	
+01	ungd.	ungd.	ungd.	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year...	5,400 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil ,,
Do. to Continent ...	7,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—11·10—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·14—12 } Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to weakness Southern spot market and increased offerings.

Do. do. Dec. 8·92—12 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/16—3/16

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·10—14

Do. do. Dec. 8·98—16

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—38½—July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,130,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 56½ July-Aug.—Havre—Done.

Brown Cawnpore, 50½ July-Aug.—Antwerp—Buyers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/2 July-Aug.—Havre—Buyers.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 5/16 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 11½d.—Value.

Arrivals :—

"Umsinga."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
16 Cases Rupees.	40,000	Bushire	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [7TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 23th May

Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 2nd July.

Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 2nd ,,

Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. ,, 7th ,,

Money :—

The Bank of Madras have to-day reduced their official rate to 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has not been much doing in this market to-day but quotations have remained steady. All Banks are quoting 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Very few bills have been offered and the enquiry for Bank bills has been very limited. Far Eastern rates are steady with very little doing.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 4 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	107 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	136
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	132

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the market for ready and for the settlement was quoted at 96 and there has been no fluctuation throughout the day. Business has been on the smallest lines. Calcutta market is advised steady at 96 ready and 95 15/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96
30 Settlement	... ,,	96

Bullion :—

The price of Bar silver in London on Monday was 1-16 up at 24 7-8 both for ready and forward delivery; while New York was 1-4 better at 54. Locally the market has been quiet. Ready bars opened at 64 5-16 ex-duty and close 1-16 down. Forward quotations are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The American markets opened easier after the holidays. The local market is also easier for New Crop, but prices are comparatively high, and Export houses show more disposition to sell than to buy. Business, however, is very slack. Contracts for old crop are practically unchanged, with nothing doing.

For ready Cotton there is still some enquiry from Japan for high class lots, but for Europe the demand is very poor, and mills are buying only quietly. The offtake at Colaba this afternoon was again small.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	218	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	211	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	205	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ..	198	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	198	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188/9	,,
Good Westerns ...	197	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	,,
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	245	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	237	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217	Jan/10
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	211	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	204	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	192	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	189	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	178	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	18,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·58	5·24	5·05	4·97	4·92
—02	—02	—03	—03	—03
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
4·89	4·87	4·88	4·89	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with rather more enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 6 0	B. T.
September	,,	8 13 6	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

Is also steady with a better demand. Quotations are unchanged as under :—

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 0 0	B. T.
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10 2 0	
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	9 15 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 7 0

Tone.—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 31 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 5 11 0 to Rs. 5 12 0

Tone—Firmer.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July	Rs.	6 5 0	B. T
,, ,, Aug-Sept ...	,,	6 4 6	
New White Delhi, April-May	,,	5 7 0	

Tone.—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,400 C. D.
India	65½
Indian Specie Bank	56 C. D.

Mills :—

Crescent...	98½
David	355
Manockji Petit	3,122½ Aug.

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	330
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	375
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,072½ August.
Marcks and Co.	136
Treacher & Co	580

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	567½
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	3,940	bales.
Wheat	6,814	cwts.
Linseed	1,774	,,
Rapeseed...	1,142	,,
Gingellyseed	1,059	,,
Poppyseed	1,217	,,
Groundnuts	59	,,
Castorseed	3,008	,,
Rice	455	,,
Myrabollams	464	,,
Cottonseed	1,525	,,
Mowraseed	1,396	,,
Gram	1,789	,,
Jowar	nil.	
Maize	198	,,

On the occasion of a marriage among Brahmins, the bridegroom, dressed in true Vaidiki fashion, and carrying cadjan books and a bundle of rice on his shoulder, pretends to set out for Benares, there to lead an ascetic life, and the girl's father, on meeting him, begs that he will accept the hand of his daughter. The bridegroom is then taken to the marriage booth, and is formally entrusted with the girl. At a recent Brahmin wedding in Madras a finely bound copy of Shakespeare took the place of the cadjan books.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 30 Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	64½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	16
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	5 ,,	56
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	259
EXCHANGE BANKS.		30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	£17½ xd £754 old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	200
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	390
Central India	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,072½
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	80	900
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	93½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,005
David	250	256	20	355
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	11
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	525
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	435
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	725
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,122½
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	685
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,290
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,190
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cln ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Morcantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	287½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	580	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	330
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 370
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	212
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	136
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	33
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c. 75	37
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11
	D. 20	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5 1/2
Thacker and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	3 p. c.	xd 567½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 102

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" July, 4.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Watts, temporary Engineer, under covenant, Military Works Services, is transferred in the same capacity to the Public Works Department, and is posted to the Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut E P Quinan, 27th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govr-Genl in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Albert Brill, as Acting Consul for Germany at Madras.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Ronald Simson as Acting Consul for Denmark at Madras, during the absence of Mr. R. T. Menzies.

The Undermentioned officers have been declared to have passed, in the groups noted opposite their names, the examination prescribed for Military Officers temporarily attached to the North-West Frontier Province, as Probationers for the Political Department of the Govt of India, which was held at Lahore in April, Lieut C W Prescott, Group B Lieut C T C Plowden, Group C (with credit). Lieut W A MacD Garstin, Group A (with credit).

Lieut C H Gabriel, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 19th May.

Mr W Troup, Supdt of Police, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is appointed Supdt Genl of Railway Police, Rajputana, and Assistant to the Agent to the Govr-Genl, Criminal Branch, with effect from the 23rd June.

The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs for three months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first sixty days being privilege leave: Brigadier-Genl F H R Drummond, C I E. Indian Army, Inspector Genl of Imperial Service Troops.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. J F Graham, Deputy Accountant Genl, Madras, is extended by two days.

Mr F O'Byrne, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Madras, was granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 17th of May.

The following substantive appointments are made, with effect from the 30th of June 1908, vice Lieut-Colonel F F MacCartie. C I E, I M S, retired: Lieut-Colonel J L T Jones, I M S, to be Assay Master and Major F T C Hughes, I A, to be Deputy Assay Master.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

The following appointments of Deputy Examiner of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified: 1.—From the 1st April to fill existing vacancies. Mr. J. H. Jones, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. Mr. E. DeSouza, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. II.—From the 6th April the date of departure on combined leave of Mr. F. Gainsford. Mr. H. R. Grinnol, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade in place of Mr. T. G. Smith, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade. III.—From the 21st April the date of departure on privilege leave of Mr. W. Mathie. Mr. J. Windsor, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade. Mr. R. Hessey, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. IV.—From the 1st May the date of Mr. R. H. Rolfe's appointment to officiate as Military Assistant Accountant General. Mr. R. W. Dover, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade. Mr. W. G. Wells, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K. C. B., Indian Army, to be an Army Commander, vice General Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., vacated. Dated 30th June.

Major-General C. W. Park, C.B., Commanding Nasirabad Brigade, to officiate in command of the 5th (Mhow) Division, vice Major-General C. H. DesVoeux, C.B., on leave. Dated 20th June.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, Guy Stainforth Wemyss St. George,—21st June.

The following promotions are made, Captains to be Majors. 28th June. George Mortimer Morris, 84th Punjabis. William Christopher Warde Harrison, Supply and Transport Corps. Etienne Ronald Partridge Boileau, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Ernest Bird Barratt, 106th Hazara Pioneers. Francies Herbert Goldthorp, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force) David Greig Bryce, 76th Punjabis. William Magill Kennedy Supernumerary List. Arthur Berkeley Drummond, Supernumerary List. Richard Sylvester Phillips, 37th Dogras. Arthur James Strange, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Archibald Henry Lylden Rouse. 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers. Reginald Frank Bidwell, The 101st Grenadiers. George Herbert Prevost, 87th Punjabis. Lieutenant to be Captain. 26th June. Henry Arthur Morgan, 18th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Fitgerald MacCartie CIE, MB, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Pemberton, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st July.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Major William Coen, VD, to be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd March. Major Alexandar Jabez Hogg, VD, to be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd March. Charles Conrad Coade to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vanancy. Dated 1st April. Second-Lieutenant Hugh Septimus Lane to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April. Second-Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley Parsons to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated 1st April. Second-Lieutenant Gerard Lovell Peters to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India :—Captain W F Shore, Army Veterinary Corps, Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Army Remount Department, from 1st August 1908 to 30th January 1909, on private affairs.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents in Class III. grade 4. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the railway noted against their names :

Mr. Reginald Noel Nicolls, Mr Vere Owen Raynor North Western Railway, Mr Harold Whayman Meakins Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr R K Biernacki, officiating Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr H M Bardew on privilege leave.

Mr L W J Perkins, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 18th March and until further orders.

The services of Mr A W U Pope, CIE, in Class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department have, on the expiry of his furlough, been lent, with effect from the 31st May to the British and Chinese Corporation for employment on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st July :—Major W H F Bassvi, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply, vice Major G A Robertson, on leave. Major H F Thuillier, Royal Engineers, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply vice Major R F G Bond, Royal Engineers, on leave.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—To be Honorary Surgeon. Surgeon-General P H Benson, MB, Indian Medical Service, vice Surgeon-General W E Browne, MD, CIE, retired.

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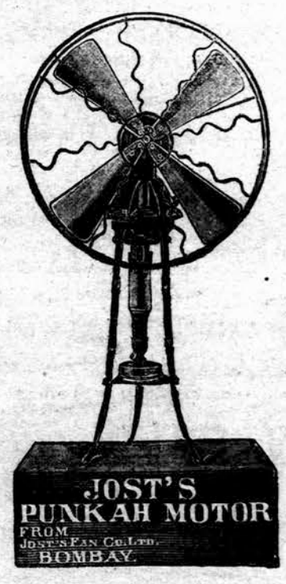

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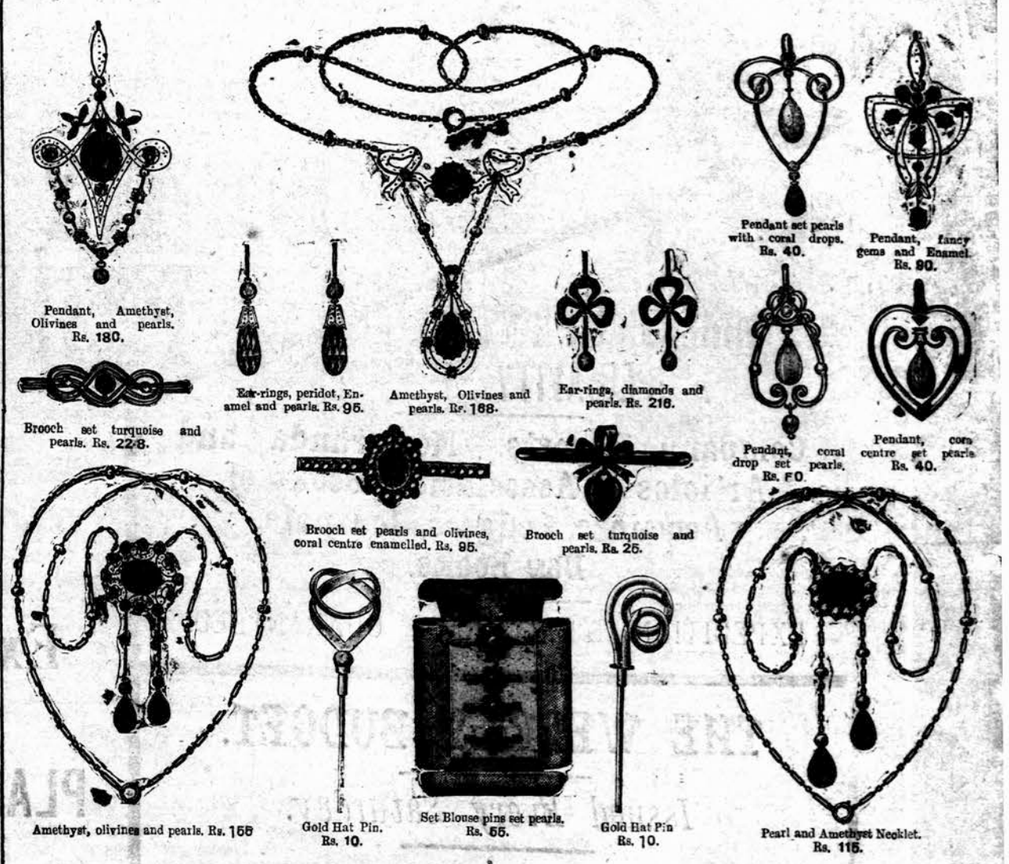
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